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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

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Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
9-30 P.M. 1907.				
23rd Nov.	EGYPT	7912		
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7903		
26th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
26th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6622
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6923		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	75 8	BRITANNIA	6625
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
26th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

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DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,376	Ozoche	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May „

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NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.

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KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	26th Nov.	8th Dec.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	4th Dec.	18th Dec.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	..	K. Kori	17th Dec.	29th Dec. 1908
MOYOPO MARU	...	....	25th Dec.	8th Jan.
YEDOSHI MARU	..	T. Kon	7th Jan.	19th Jan.

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KASARA	1,200	Thur. 28th Nov.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 29th Nov.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

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S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,610 tons, on MONDAY, 25th Nov., calling at Verawal, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

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AFRICA	4596	P. Budenich	1st Dec 1907
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Dec. 1907
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Budesich	1st Feb 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Budesich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Budesich	1st June 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5309	A. de Petris	25th Dec.
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Watzovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908.

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

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AUSTRIA	7988	A. Bilaffer	25th Dec.

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Sassoon House, 53, Dhuseh Gate Street Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

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CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	3rd Dec
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	17th „
CASTALIA	F S Blight	6390	7th Jan 08.
BRITANNIA	R J Garrick	3969	21st „
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	12th Feb „
OLYMPIA	C.F.Osborne,R.N.R.	5124	29th „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	18th Mar „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	26th „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6390	11th April „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3969	19th „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	14th May „
OLYMPIA	C.F.Osborne,R.N.R.	5124	27th „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	24th „
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Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATED FURNISHES ON APPLICATION.

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105 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMAN STORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh in stock throughout the year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, CHESTNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, and MUSCATEL RAISINS, all guaranteed fresh, and of Italian produce.

PURE OLIVE OIL, and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

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GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, "the Genuine," only Rs. 10 per dozen.

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YOU NEED NOT SUFFER FROM

NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-ache, Cramps, Burns, Pains in Joints and Back, Cuts, Wounds, Ring-worm, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Swellings, Scalds, Boils, Erysipelas, Chillbains, Bronchities, Stiff Neck, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Mosquitto Bites, Paralysis, Corns, Piles, Bruises, &c., &c., if you use

THILUM.

SOLD EVERY WHERE.

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

CROFT MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements. The heads of the Firm give personal attention to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed to any extent.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER, LONDON."

VON LINTZGY'S

SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.

SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.

SOLD BY

VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time, and through trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA

GREEN'S MANSIONS,
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

RELIABILITY TRIALS

FROM BOMBAY TO KOLHAPUR AND BACK VIA MAHABLESHWAR.

DECEMBER, 26, 27, 28, and 29, 1907.

GENTLEMEN WISHING to act as observers and others desirous of touring in the above Trials are kindly requested to communicate with the Undersigned in time lately.

N. M. MARSHALL,
HONORARY SECRETARY.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE TANSA SUPPLY will be SHUT OFF for carrying out certain works on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 25th and 26th November, 1907.

On each of these days water supply will be given to the City at the usual hours but at LOW PRESSURE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M. I. C. E., M. I. M. E.,
Executive Engineer.

...ment, both inclusive, and will be available for completion of the Return journey upto midnight of the 20th January, 1908.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 15TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

IMPORTANT.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS

THE STRAITS INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE of SINGAPORE (Straits Settlements), Timber Department, will be pleased to receive enquiries for TIMBER of all kinds, cut from their own Timber concessions and put through their Steam Saw Mills, F. O. B. and C. I. F., prices quoted.

Proforma invoices forwarded on receipt of specifications. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Obtain your Timber at FIRST COST and save, you know.

AGENTS WANTED.

TO BE SOLD

BY THE DEBENTURE HOLDERS

AS A GOING CONCERN,

A WELL KNOWN HORSE TRAMWAY in India, at present the property of a Public Company, conveying 150,000 Passengers per year. The property comprises the whole of the Permanent Way, Land, Buildings, Horses, Cars, &c., in going order.

The Tramway has been in operation for 15 years and has a large pilgrim and goods traffic which will greatly increase during the Simhast Year. During this period large profits can be realised from the influx of 10,000 pilgrims per day with the addition of the necessary rolling stock and horses.

The Tramway has an increasing goods, and connecting Cart traffic which is capable of development, as the district is a large and prosperous one, and is becoming a favourite health resort with Natives and Europeans.

Application has been made to the Government for powers to convert to Steam Traction by which means the working expenses can be greatly reduced, and the revenue increased. The line is also capable of profitable extensions into outlying districts.

For further particulars, apply to—

MESSRS. FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BOMBAY.

JAMES AND CO.'S
RELIABLE SERVANTS'
REGISTRY OFFICE. POONA.
ESTABLISHED 1873.

THE Only AGENCY which keeps a perfect Register of experienced EUROPEAN and EURASIAN NURSES, efficient and certificated Domestic Servants of all Nationalities Occupation, and Creeds, and supplies them wherever needed.

Said register kept of servants for Clubs, Regimental Messes and Hotels.

The Agency also undertakes to supply Clerks, Mechanics, Carpenters, Masons and Labourers to Offices, Railway Jos., Mills, and Collieries.

Messrs. James and Co. have supplied servants when required and have given satisfaction.

(2d) CAPT. P. H. SAULEZ,
Offg. Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.

JAMES AND CO.,
COMMISSION AGENTS, CATERERS AND LOAN BROKERS. NEAR THE CANTONMENT HOSPITAL, POONA.

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DE RESZKE CIGARETTES

AS

USED by the House of Commons, the Admiralty, the Leading Aristocracy of England, and the Theatrical Profession; and now in great demand throughout India and Burmah:—

Basso, per tin of 100	Rs.	5	8
Tenor, „ „ 100	„	4	8

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWAR.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Dupsuk Table Cloths, Towels, Honey Comb pattern Akhi Bakhs, Damask pattern, &c., Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Cassaks, Than Cloth, Sual, Hosiery Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed ticknegs, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloth, Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Sanmarys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

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Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—Ganeshwadi
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do —Samuel Street, Bombay.
Do —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COLONIAL EDITIONS.

Paper Rs. 1-12; Cloth Rs. 2-4.

The Square Peg. By W. E Morris.
The Messenger. By F. Frankfort Moore.
A. Lindsay O' the Dales. By A. G. Hales.
The Stooping Lady. By Maurice Hewlett.
The Younger Set. By R. W. Chambers.
Arethusa. By Marion Crawford.
Alice-for-Short. By William de Morgan.
The Power of the Keys. By Sydney C. Grier.
Fair Margaret. By Rider Haggard.
Conspirators. By E. Phillips Oppenheim.
A Shepherd of Kensington. By Mrs. Baillie-Saunders.
The Girl and the Miracle. By Richard Marsh.
The Weavers. By Sir Gilbert Parker.
Vida. By S. R. Crocket.
The Slanderers ...

...Moore.
...By Edmund Capes.
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...By C. A. and A. M. Williamson.
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The Cardinal's Secret. By Garrett Mill.
Doctor Burton. By A. C. Gunter.
New Chronicles of Rebecca. By Kate Douglas Wiggin.
Her Son. By Horace A. Vachell.
The Toll Bar. By J. E. Buckrose.
Short Cruises. By W. W. Jacobs.
The Message. By A. J. Dawson.
Merry Garden. By Q. (A. T. Quiller Couch).
The Quicksands of Pactolus. By Horace A. Vachell.
Where Love Leads. By Charles Garvice.
The Privateers. By H. B. Marriott Watson.
The Remnant. By Charles Marriott.
The Call. By Desmond Coke.
Love the Judge. By Hymond Carey.
The Bachelor Girls. By Keble Howard.
John Bull's Army from Within. By Robert Edmondson.
The Soul of a Priest. By the Duke Litta.
Captain Desmond, V. C. By Maud Diver.
The Shadow of the Unseen. By Barry Pain and Jas Blyth.
A Sentimental Season. By Thomas Cobb. Cloth only.
A Mother's Son. By B. and C. B. Fry.
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GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

THE most reliable house in Bombay, for Jewellery, Wedding and Birthday Presents, Gymkhana and Sports Prizes.

A nice selection of Cutch, Madras, and Cashmere Silverware, Sandalwood and Vizagapatam Ivory Boxes, Embroidery, and all sorts of Indian Curiosities, always kept in Stock.

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JUST RECEIVED, per S. S. "Macedonia," a large consignment, ranging from 7 to 16 lbs.

Rs. 1-1 per lb.
Boiled Rs. 1 8 per lb.

Come and inspect the above at our FORT ESTABLISHMENT, where you will see a large Stock to select from.

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BOMBAY, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWAR.

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OF

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Best Quality, Style and Finish.

REASONABLE PRICES.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
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AMUSEMENTS.

SKATING RINK

OPENING NIGHT,

SATURDAY, 23RD NOV. AT 9-30.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

DAILY FROM MONDAY, 25TH.

Practice Sessions.....8 to 9-30 A.M.
General Skating.....6 to 8 P.M.
Do. Do. .....9-30 to 11-30 P.M.

LAST NIGHTS.

FRAMJI COWASJEE INSTITUTE,

TO-NIGHT

AND EVERY EVENING.

COMMENCING AT 9-30 P. M.

MIDDLETON'S
MIGHTY THROBBING
LIVING LONDON

LIVING LONDON
LIVING LONDON
LIVING LONDON

ARRIVALS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 8TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Marmora" which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 8th November, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Archibold, Mr C N
Appleford, Mr S H and Mrs
Anson, Miss A
Armstrong, Mr J
Asquith, Mr T V
Alchin, Mr J W and Mrs and 3 children
Agha Hussein
Booth, Mr J R T
Barker, Miss B T
Beal, Mr H E
Backhouse, Miss E M
Bett, Mrs D R and infant
Bonus, Mr A R
Brown, Mr J
Bowan, Mr C
Bonsor, Mr R
Collet, Mr J S
Chrestren, Mrs
Campbell, Mrs A
Colville, Mr J G R
Corkery, Miss E
Cameron, Mrs W L S
Caldewood, Mr D V
Colland, Mr M
Canard, Mr Gordon and Mrs
Dick, Mr H P, Mrs and Miss
Dame, Mr T
Daine, Mr J R
Dela Fance, Miss
Dallas, Miss E
Embank, Mr R B
Edmondson, Miss
Elliott, Mr G and Mrs
Evans, Miss B
Elwell, Mr H T
Fisher, Mrs W F
Ferrard, Mr H C and Mrs and 2 children
Fletcher, Mr J M
Fox, Miss L
Franks, Capt R Mrs and Miss
Fitzgerald, Mr S V
Forrester, Rev J C
Faldo, Miss
Gayer, Mr W A Mrs and infant
Gwynne, Mr C W
Gibson, Dr F M
Gibney, Mrs H and child
Greenwood, Miss
Goswell, Miss
Horn, Mr C S Mrs and 3 children
Hallett, Mr G
Hussey, Miss E
Hardy, Mr G S
Haring, Mr M G
Hardy, Mr W
Hopworth, Mrs and infant
Heilgers, Miss
Jenkins, Capt D and Mrs
Kemp, Miss G
Lindsay, Mrs B and 2 children
Luby, Mr T
Lockett, Mrs and Miss
Lal Salh Mal, Mr
Milne, Col A
Molloy, Mr R A
Murray Miss M E
MacLurcan, Mrs
McCall, Mr H D
Mackamess, Mrs
Morris, Mr K C
McMeekin, Mr J W
Marshall, Miss M
Norris, Mr
Ogden, Mrs J
Peto, Miss M
Perry, Mr W
Pritchard, Capt A G
Pope, Mr J A
Padfield, Rev J and Mrs
Proes, Mrs G A
Prince, Mr W J and Mrs
Ramsden, Mr O
Shannon, Mr G C
Spicer, Mr J B Mrs and 2 infants
Staple, Mr F H
Smith, Mr H G
Shaw, Mr S D
Shaw, Miss D
Tannerhill, Col J
Talmage, Miss G
Thompson, Mr and Mrs
Warren, Rev J A Mrs and child
Wilson, Mr W R
Wood, Mr S C G
Walker, Mr A L Gordon and Mrs
Wilding, Mrs and Miss
Wilding, Miss H
Walmsley, Mr E B
Whitehurst, Miss E
Zilney, Mrs H and child

FROM MARSEILLES

Arnott, Mr H G and Mrs
Agabeg, Mr E C and Mrs
Boteter, Mr R
Bourman, Mr E V
Brown, Mr J L and Mrs
Burke, Mrs W H
Burry, Mr P
Bicknell, Mr H
Boadel, Mr C F
Belgranie, Mr and Mrs S A and child
Bonus, Mrs E A
Benzimin, Mr
Bowman, Mrs E J V
Bishop of Lucknow
Barclay, Mrs A C
Black Mr J C
Breul, Mr A
Brock, Mr L E H
Cartwright, Mr S W
Coventry, Mr B and Mrs
Craik, Mr W R and Mrs
Chappel, Mrs
Castle, Mr R C
Churchill, Miss
Cox, Mr H A
Cockburn, Mr E
Clarke, Lady G S
Clarke, Miss
Cox, Mrs M F H
Cosse, Mr Justice H R H
Cosso, Mrs
Cattow, Mr J B
Chifford, Major and Mrs.
Cruickshank, Sir W D and Lady
Choksi, Mr and Mrs J D
Clifford, Mrs
Clino, Major
Conway-Gordon, Capt E C
Campbell, Mr K
Cruickshank, Mr F C
Critchley, Mr C B
Cobbe, Lt C
Danberry, Mr A
Duff, Mr W and Mrs
Durham, Capt F T
Dunkerly, Mr M A
Davie, Capt and Mrs J H
Davy, Mr H
Dunkerley, Mr W
Evans, Miss N
Evans, Mrs L and Miss
Edwards, Mr and Mrs G L and child
Eberstein, Mr P M
Fleming, Mr C A
Fraser, Mr G M and Mrs
Fowler, Mrs and Miss
Fisher, Mr R A
Frost, Mrs H
Framjee, Mr K D
Forbes, Mr and Mrs A F C
Ford, Mr F F
Gould, Mr B J
Gurdon, Maj P R T
Gorman, Mr J and Mrs
Gillespie, Mr J and Mrs
Greenway, Mr and Mrs C
Greenway, Miss E
Greenway, Miss M
Greenberg, Mr J S
Greenberg, Mr M S
Gubbay, Mr M E
Grant, Mr and Mrs G H
Geddes, Mr F A
Hemmingway, Mr W J and Mrs
Hall, Miss
Hoare, Mr O V G
Hoare, Mrs
Hudson, Mrs
Hudson, Miss
Hatch, Mr G W
Hamilton, Mr J
Hill, Mr C P
Hill, Miss
Harrison, Capt C
Harsley, Mr S
Hamilton, Mr K L B
Hannay, Mr A L
Haas, Mr E
Hallander, Mr E P
Ismay, Mr and Mrs C
Jones, Mrs P and child
Jenkins, Col and Mrs A E
Jardine, Mrs E
Jameson, Miss
James, Mr G I
Kincaid, Mr and Mrs C A
Kilkelly, Mrs P P and 2 infants
Lyon, Mr P C
Lowndes, Mr G R
Locke, Major F R E
Laycock, Mr W E
Lee, Mr W A
Metcalfe, Mrs T G E
Moseley, Mr R K
Maynard, Mr M and Mrs
Maples, Miss
Mackarness, Mr A J C
Medleycott, Mr and Mrs
Misbett, Mrs T
Morris, Mr and Mrs J F
Martin, Lady
Martin, Miss
Martin, Mr H
Mookerjee, Mr R M
Mercer, Mr G E
Mathewes, Major and Mrs J R
McNeil, Mr A H
Melville, Mrs H G and Infi.
Mistra, Mr P P
Murray, Mr K D
Macgregor, Capt
Mackinnon, Major G F
Morgan, Mrs
Motan, Mr H
Miller, Mr and Mrs G and infi
Morrison, Mr H N.
Mildrum Mr D
McCraith, Mr M
Northey, Mrs W
Neill, Mrs
Nuttall, Mr W M
Nisbet, Lt Y
Norman, Mr and Mrs J B
Ozinann, Mr and Mrs R
Pesconji Vakil, Mr N
Peters, Miss E W
Pymn, Mr J Mrs and 2 children
Pymn, Miss
Pymn, Miss G
Parsons, Mr J L
Prevost, Mrs
Page, Mr C P
Pemberton, Mr M W S
Phipps, Mr L E
Pack, Mr H
Polter, Mr A B
Reid, Mr R N
Robertson, Dr A
Robertson, Miss Y
Rickford, Mr A D
Rogers, Mrs G
Reynolds, Mrs L W
Ritchie, Mr F
Symons, Mr J L
Sykes, Mr F C and Mrs
Stuart, Mrs C M
Simson, Mr A and Mrs
Sale, Mr J T
Strachey, Mrs R
Schewbry, Mr P Mrs and infant
Severs, Mr J
Sharp, Mrs D J and infi
Saunders, Mr C
Sandees, Mr H J
Sandford, Lt V
Sassoon, Mr D J
Thomson, Maj and Mrs H
Tracy, Major W M
Turnbull, Mr and Mrs J J
Thompson, Major and Mrs H
Thompson, Major and Mrs M
Thompson, Mr R S
Talbot, Lt F E G
Templeman, Mr
Toltinham, Major and Mrs C B
Vaughan, Major E G
Whyte, Mr A H
Whyte, Miss M E
Wagstaff, Mr H F and Mrs
Walker, Mr N
Whyte, Miss E
Williams, Miss C
Whyte, Mr A
Wright, Mr P L
Wynch, Mr L M
Watson, Mrs R
Wicks, Capt H W C
Wild, Mr A G
Wylde, Miss F
Wilson, Mr G
Wake, Mr T

FROM BRINDISI.

Ascoli, Mr F D
Annandale, Dr M
Brittani, Mr S S
Davis, Miss L B
Hickok, Mrs
Karpeles, Mr J
Marshall, Major
Norton, Mr E
Saise, Dr W
Sevastopulo, Mr M

FOR KARACHI.

Angus, Mr and Mrs C E
Burton, Mr and Mrs C R
Braid, Mr and Mrs A W G
Best, Mr J D
Bower, Col H
Compton, Miss L E
Christie, Mrs and infi
Crair, Mr H R
Harper, Lt A F
Henderson, Mr and Mrs J
Jones, Mr C P
Kyman, Mr G
Leishman, Miss
Lurrion, Mr F
McConaghey, Mrs H
Morecrieff, Mrs A L
Redfarm, Mr A F
Sells, Mrs U C and child
Speechley, Mrs E M
Speechley, Miss E
Tucker, Capt V H St G
Tucker, Miss B
Thurman, Mr W A
Urquhart, Miss
Williams, Col and Mrs G A
Watch, Mr A P

FOR RANGOON.

Garrett, Mr P L
Paddey, Mr J A

FOR HONGKONG.

Boyd, Mr J
Clayton, Dr A F
Clayton, Mrs and Miss
Graham, Mr A O
Haines, Miss M
Hay, Mr and Mrs and Miss
Wilson, Mr W B

FOR MELBOURNE.

Graham, Miss
Graham, Miss E

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Buckley, Miss E M
Wilson, Miss M

FOR SYDNEY.

Foster, Mrs M A
Wilson, Miss L

At a Social held on Thursday evening, at Cawnpore, in celebration of Nelson's day, the men were exhorted to stand fast to their guns and under no circumstances to yield as united and combined courage ultimate success.

MADAM FANNY MOODY.

Nervousness, Neuralgia, Headaches, Influenza—

Madam Fanny Moody's name is so familiar that the popular prima donna's cordial appreciation of the benefits she has derived from Phosferine will be of great value and interest to all our readers. Madam Fanny Moody agrees with the great Caruso, Mlle. Ghita Corri, and other well known singers, that the voice will always be in first class condition when the nerve system is kept up to its full strength with Phosferine. Even the most experienced men and women have a foreboding of failure, or doubt their own powers at odd moments, and the feeling arises from an exhaustion of nerve force. In such circumstances a course of Phosferine is invaluable, and the most convincing proof of its efficacy is the fact of its being used by nearly all the well known celebrities throughout the world. Madam Fanny Moody found Phosferine a positive safeguard against nervous breakdown, and as a preventive of neuralgia, headaches, chills and influenza, she says it is simply invaluable.

A certain preventive.

Madame Fanny Moody Manners writes:—"Phosferine in my opinion cannot be praised too highly, I have used it and can vouch for the extraordinary restorative properties it possesses. I have proved it invaluable for dispelling Nervousness, Neuralgia and Headaches, and it is also an excellent preventive against chills and influenza. One can keep one's voice in first class condition by a judicious use of Phosferine previous to fulfilling an engagement. Arduous work and incessant study entailed a severe tax upon my energies, and I have found nothing restores the balance as readily as Phosferine. We artistes do not by any means escape the effects of the "strenuous life," and for such your admirable tonic Phosferine is priceless. From my own experience I have confidence in recommending it to my friends as being the most unfailing safeguard against that dreaded twentieth century complaint "Nervous Breakdown."

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

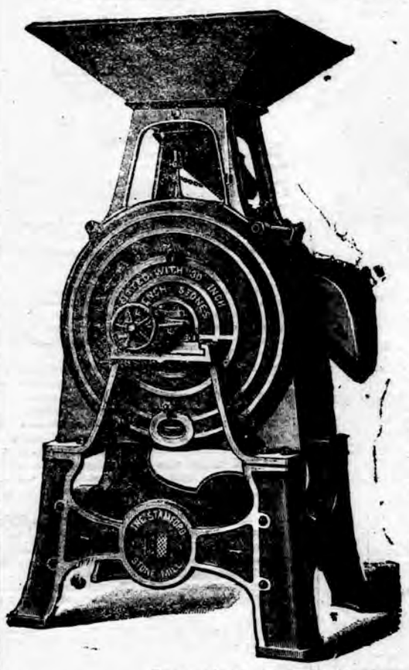
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60 Tamarind Lane BOMBAY.

"STAMFORD" STONE MILL.



The only successful Vertical Stone Flour Mill in existence. Suitable for working by Electric Motor, Steam or Oil Engine. A large number working in Bombay.

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MARSHALL SONS & Co., LTD.,
ENGINEERS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of NERVE, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicine bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit. 6

DEBILITATED AND NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from MR. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 15 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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GRENO
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IN ENGLAND
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Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1899 and 1906 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1899 and 1906, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange
Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
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a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.
THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.
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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.
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Polychrome Ribbon Attachment Enabling operator to write in two colors.
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IN
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ON
THE ONE TYPEWRITER.
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Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.
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A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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Registered Trade Mark
GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.
Indentors can obtain same through all leading British Merchants.
Also Makers of Re-Rivd. Butts.
No. 600.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Westminister, 2,781 tons, Captain W Duncombe, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Karachi in ballast.

THE steamer Braziliana, 2,438 tons, Captain T H Tamblyn, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 937 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B & P S N Co's steamer Ahmedi, 1,640 tons, Captain T Hughes, will sail to-day for Jeddah with 732 pilgrims and a general cargo.

THE steamer Ashanti, 2,186 tons, Captain A W Burrough, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain F Chappell, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi and coast ports, with a general cargo 1 case opium 79 horses and Miss B Corbett, Miss M Corbett, Master Corbett, and 17 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Prosperine ... Capt James ... R Navy
R I M S Investigator ... R I M

In the stream.

H M S Hyacinth ... Capt A W Heneage ... R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 22.

Alcana ... 2311 Morgan ... Graham & Co
Ashanti ... 2186 Burrough ... ...
Braziliana ... 2438 ... Tamblyn Cory Bros Co
Bulimba ... 1647 Teeling ... M M & Co
Egypt ... 8170 Summers ... P & O Co
Farn gford ... 2378 Chaplin ... Baltimore ... R A W Ills
Hosanna ... 223 Jenkins ... Busrah ... I B & P S N Co
Ipswich ... 515 Peeling ... Shah S N Co
Kasara ... 504 Chappell ... M M & Co
Lan bara ... 2045 Anstin ... M M & Co
Nadir ... 2041 Corshill ... T Morrison & Co
Oriental ... 3 85 Palmer ... P & O Co
President ... 2097 Tope ... A Strande
Queda ... 4344 Hope ... M M & Co
Rajputana ... 1872 Storey ... B & P S N Co
Shah Najam ... 2751 Davison ... H A Hassum
Shah Ameer ... 1922 Pilling ... H A Hassum
Sh h Nasir ... 2 35 Gr m ... Shah N N Co
Spithead ... 2992 ... Bombay Co
Virawa ... 2175 Ledru ... M Mackenzie & Co
Westminster ... 2781 Duncombe ... W & A Graham & Co
Winlow Hall ... 2139 Morris ... K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Nov. 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Merton Hall	2797	Prowse	Liverpool	24-11	K Nixon & Co
B Clan Stuart	3220	Oliver	Chittagong	23-11	F W ir & Co
D & E Marienfels	2560	Sausted	Kch.	25-11	Glade & Co
F	2566	Grant	Mauritius	26-11	Hadi Hassim
G Nadori	1168	Gray	Jeddah	23-11	B & P S N Co
K Yetorofu Maru	3068	Sato	Kobe	27-11	N Y Kaisha
N Allanton	2273	Motyer	Baltimore	23-12	H A Willis
O Ahmedi	1640	Hughes	Jeddah	23-11	B & P S N Co
P Umzumbi	2214	Mitchell	Dunkirk	23-11	W & A G & Co
Q Capri	2781	Belotto	Hongkong	17-12	K & R S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Obra ... 2100 Cammack ... Calcutta ... M M & Co
2 Circassia ... 4313 Haig ... L'Pool ... 3-12 W & A G & Co
7 Chanda ... 3 51 1909 ... Antwerp ... 23-11 M M & Co
8 Africa ... 2365 Badenoch ... Trieste ... 1-12 A L S N Co
9 Axenfels ... 2753 Strifler ... Rangoon ... 21-11 Glade & Co
10 & 11 Delhi ... 4744 Adamson ... Shanghai ... 7-11 P & O Co
12 Marwara ... 3249 Wenlock ... ... P & O Co
16 Badrie ... 1615 Borw ... Jeddah ... 29-11 G Jewaji

Offside O.

Alwi ... 2324 Goldie ... N F ... B & P S N Co
Sealda ... 3435 Brown ... Jeddah ... 26-11 M M & Co

M W D D

Kaiser ... 1714 Moh ... Durban ... 3-12 A Strandes

H W V P

Linga ... 93 Rickford ... Kch. ... 22-11 M M & Co

H W P D

Fonani ... 852 Shahbuddin ... B Nagar 23-11 B & S N Co
Sarmuji ... 547 Hossein ... Karachi ... 23-11 B & S N Co

30 For Crane.

Morocco ... Boxhall ... Hall ... 3-12 F Muir & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Braziliana s	Tamblyn	Calcutta, Nov 9
	Westminster s	Duncombe	Karachi, Nov 10
22	Marmora s	Wilson	London, Nov 1
	Ashanti s	Burrough	Mauritius, Nov 8
	Kasara s	Chappell	Bussrah, Nov 13

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Satara s	Tyrrell	Calcutta
	Axenfels s	Brandstedt	Rangoon
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi

The steamer Ahmedi, Hughes, for Jeddah, obtained her port-clearance yesterd y.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Kasara, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Landaura, for Calcutta, &c.
" Westminster, for Liverpool, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
10	Clan Forbes	Liverpool
12	Gwalior	Rangoon
14	Konley	Calcutta
15	Hariyu	Bombay
15	Clan M cfadyen	Coast
16	Perlak	Calcutta
17	Kattentum	Antwerp
19	Pal-mootta	Rangoon
19	Tara	Cocanada
20	Kogeshima Maru	Japan

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

21	Prome	Coast
21	City of Athens	Liverpool
21	Trente-fels	Middlesbro
21	Lintenfels	Antwerp
23	Clan Fraser	Liverpool
28	Shawell	London
28	Clan Macaulay	Coast
Dec.		
4	Umiazi	Calcutta
3	Narani	Bunbury
5	Kageshima Maru	Japan

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—640 cwts oil cake, K B Sojan ; 12 bales wool, I Salemahomed.
Merton Hall s—17 bales wool, J Mooichand; 4,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co ; 16 bales wool, W A Graham and Co ; 21 bales wool, D Goolabchand.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s— 35 bales twist, K Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—3,000 cwts mowrnseed, Ralli Bros ; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 3 bales twist, F F Campbell and Co ; 20 bales twist, Kahn and Kahn ; 21 tons plate clippings W A Graham and Co ; 1,003 cwt myrabollams, W Bechar ; 3,802 cwts gingelley-seed Worman and Co.

FOR NEW PORT.

West Minister s—2,758 tons manganese-ore, R A Willis.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Umzumbi s—7,533 cwts rapeseed, 1,607 cwts linseed, 1,078 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—960 bales gingellyseed, J Fachiri ; 260 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Merton Hall s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 30 bales twist, G D Sassoon and Co ; 71 bales cotton-fly A Abdoolally and Co ; 600 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 2,500 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 187 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy ; 25 bales cotton-fly M Damjee.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—150 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.

FOR BATOUM.

Africa s—285 cwts myrabollams, R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR TRIESTE

Africa s—3 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 12 bales twist, D Jamshedjee and Co ; 275 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills Co ; 14 cases garnets, The Ajmere Import and Export Co Ld.

FOR KERASSANDE.

Africa s—15 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ld,

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—80 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 146 bales hemp, Ebjee Comersey ; 10 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills Co.

FOR FIUME.

Africa s—196 bales twist M Cohin and Fils.

FOR SALONICA.

Africa s—5 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—100 bales cotton, J B Petit and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yetorofu Maru s—100 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 300 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yetorofu Maru s—40 bales wool, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

October 25th 1907 was the 5th Birthday of Pat-a-Cake and on that day Peek Frean & Co. received order for over Nine Million Pat-a-Cake Biscuits. These striking figures shew the continued popularity of "Pat-a-Cake" throughout the World".

THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to announce
THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
which may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.
For full particulars apply to—
AGENTS WANTED. O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Address : 89, Apollo Street. Manager.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *November 21.*] [BOMBAY, *November 22.*

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols	82 1/8	1/8	
3	do. Rentes	95 1/4	1/4	
3½	do. Sterling Loans	99 1/8	1/1	
3½	do. Govt. Securities	£2 7/8		1/2
Bar Silver in London		26 15 16		3/8
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	27 3/8		5/16
Do.	do. in New York	53 1/2	1 1/2	3/4
Exchange on London at Paris		25·27		
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	20·58	2	
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·87 1/8	1/4	
Discount Bank of England Rate.		7 since	7th	inst.
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	6 7/8	un	chgd
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	6 1/8	1/4	
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	7 1/2	un	chgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	7 1/2	1/4	
Interest Day-to-day Loans		4 7/8	1/8	
Do. 7-day Market Loans		5 1/8	1/8	

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £275,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 11/16d. unchgd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£30,500,000	Dec. £1,400,000
Public Deposits	... £7,800,000	Inc. £800,000
Other Deposits	...£43,500,000	Dec. £1,630,000
Government Securities	£14,300,000	unchgd .....
Other Securities	...£24,9 0,000	Inc. £400,000
Notes and Gold	...£19,900,000	Dec. £1,200,000

The Bank's Reserve is 39 o/o of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...	...Steady.
Futures	...	...Quiet.
East Indian	...	...Quiet.
Manchester	...	...Quiet.
Total Sales	...	... 8,000bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	500 "
Imports	...	.....
Mid-Americans	...	... 5·91+07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	10 1/8 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb. Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·56	5·58	5·59	5·60	5·61
—01	—01	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July	July-Aug	
5·62	5·63	5·63	5·63	
+01	+01	+01	+02	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 54,000	bales.
Do. do. last year	... 51,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	... 31,000	"
Do. to Continent	... 20,000	"

Spot Cotton—10·90—20
Futures—Month of Dec. 10·84—32 { Advanced early owing to bullish Ginners' Figures and partially declined later through bull's unloading.
Do. do. March 10·52+30

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton.—10 7/8+1/8
Futures—Month of Dec. 10·82+30
Do. do. Jan. 10·58—29
Closing Tone of Futures.—Firm.

GINNERS REPORT.

Washington, Nov. 21st, 1907.

The U. S. census Bureau gives the amount of Cotton ginned from the present Season's Crop upto the 14th instant as 7,311,000 Commercial Bales.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi, C. I. F.—41 1/2 Dec.-Jan. London Sellers, Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore 55 Nov.-Dec.—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.

Linseed :—

Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 46 3/4 Nov.-Dec.—Value—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 unchgd.

Rubber—

Para Rubber 3 5 3/4 Sellers.

ARRIVALS :—

"Oceanien" on the 19th instant.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Case Specs	Rs. 30,000	London	Marmora	Cox & Co
1 Box Gold Bullions	38,400	do	do	National Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	76,800	do	do	Hongkong Bank
2 Bundles Rs	3,000	Muscat	Bullimba	Sundry Natives
3 Bundles Rs	5,500	Linga		
1 Parcel Silver	18	London	Oriental	Yokohama Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING,] [22ND NOVEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

The Market is unchanged. There are borrowers for two months at four per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market to-day opened weak at 1s. 3 3/4d. T. T. and 1s. 3 13/16d. for Demand Bank Bills, but although these rates lasted nearly all day there were no sellers at the close. Credits opened unsettled at 1s. 4 7/32d. 3 months' sight credits, but Bills were not offered. Later on Bills could be placed at 1s. 3/16d. 3 months' sight and before the close 1s. 4 5/32d. 3 months' sight was reported. Far Eastern rates are weaker.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 3 3/4 to 23/32d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 3 27/32d. to 13/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 7/32 to 3/16
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France		170 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.		139 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	145 3/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	150 1/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	203

Government Paper :—

The Market has been quieter to-day. Rates opened at Rs. 96 for ready and the settlement, but owing to the London market being advised, weaker rates here fell about 1-8. A fair business has been done, the Market being steady at the close. Calcutta rates are firmer at Rs. 96 ready and Rs. 95 7-8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95 15
1st Settlement	" 95-14

Bullion :—

Reuter advises a further fall in the price of Bar Silver in London, ready being ¼ lower at 26 15/16 and forward 5/16 down at 27½. The New York rate was about one per cent. lower at 58½. In our local Bazaar, rates opened weak at 68 13 16 ex-duty, but before the close business was done up to 69 1/16. Forward rates are given below. The price of gold is higher in sympathy with lower exchange rates.

We quote :—

	Es.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	69	1	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	69	1	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	69	5	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	18,35,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	31,53,000	.....
Sundries ...	53,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	1,58,000
Other Authorized Securities ...	.....	4,53,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	6,97,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	14,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	.....	2,13,000
Bullion ...	.....	57,000
Balance with other Banks ...	5,01,000	.....
Sundries ...	7,000	.....
Cash ...	61,93,000	.....

Council Bills :—

There were again no allotments at the weekly biddings on Wednesday last. The total amount sold during the week was Rs. 5,70,000 /.

The mail of the 8th November brings £2,10,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Bombay, and £30,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	14,70,000
Bombay	"	15,30,000
Madras	"	10,000
Total ...	Rs.	30,10,000

The mail of the 15th November brings £50,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	Rs.	30,000
Bombay	"	1,40,000
Madras	"	.....
Total ...	Rs.	1,70,000

The mail of the 22nd November brings £30,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and £10,000 silver and £13,000 gold for Calcutta, but no Council Bills.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	2,184	4,897	17,213
Central India ...	...	191	2,529
Barsee and Nugger ...	419	2,703	3,255
Berars	5,859	9,516	16,103
Central Provinces ...	1,212	1,744	5,231
Total Oomras ...	9,674	19,051	44,331
Dhollera	649	6,732	7,049
Broach	...	128	1,169
Compta and Dharwar.	1,373	17,9 8	4,7 3
Westerns	...	1,083	3,547
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	15,212	58,917	69,563
Bengals, Rajputana ...	117	1,606	1,190
Sind	53	1,646	1,711
Persian	...	229	206
American	32	295	1,302
Egyptian	...	243	189
Other Sorts	...	29	17
Totals ...	27,139	107,957	135,057

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1907	Bales 1906	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week ...	27,139	43,671	—16,532
Receipts from 1st Oct to 21st November 1907.	1,07,957	1,35,057	—27,100
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	13,593	26,633	—13,040
China			
Japan	5,602	1,972	+3,630
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	19,195	28,605	—9,410
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 21st Nov.			
Europe	53,114	95,109	—41,995
China	501	900	—399
Japan	13,690	24,582	—10,892
Coast Ports ...	6,019	11,186	—5,167
Total ...	73,324	131,777	—58,453
Afloat Harbour—			
Europe	2,499	2,112	+387
China			
Japan	2,826	4,590	—1,764
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P Ry. from 1st October to 19th Oct. 1907—577 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 31st August 1907—27,331 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Estimated Stock on 1st October 1907.	390,000 bales
Total Receipts, 1st October to 21st November 1907	107,957 "
	497,957 "
Total Exports from 1st October to 21st November 1907	73,324 "
	424,633 "
Afloat	5,325 "
	419,308 "
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	158,000 "
Stock in all hands on 22nd November...	261,308 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

At the end of last week there was sharp decline in the Home Markets. On Monday last a recovery took place and this has been followed by slight fluctuations upto yesterday when there was little appreciable difference from last Friday's rates. Though there has been some improvement in the financial situation owing to the American Government having issued a large line of Treasury bonds, the position is still unsettled and confidence by no means restored. Until matters settle down and monetary affairs resume their normal course, the Market will be more or less affected, but we still think the position of cotton is strong in itself. To-day's elegrams show a jump of about 30 points in the American Markets owing to "bullish" ginners' figures, which are about 1,200,000 bales less than at the same time last year.

We give below our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home Markets according to the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

Liverpool—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	5·92	5·94	+ 02
Futures, Nov.-Dec.	5·57	5·58	—01
Do. Mar.-April.	5·59	5·61	+·03
New York—			
Spot ...	10·60	10·90	+·30
Futures, Dec.	10·50	10·84	+·34
Do. March.	10·19	10·52	+·33
New. Orleans—			
Spot ...	10 7/8	10 7/8	unchgd.
Futures, Dec.	10·39	10·62	+·23
Do. Jan.	10·31	10·58	+·27

Up to Monday last there was a smart decline in our Market and prices gave way Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 on Friday's closing rates. Subsequently the Market steadied and became firmer and has more than recovered the drop, prices to-day being Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 higher than last week. Though exporters have been quiet during the week, and bought only sparingly, a large business has been done in the bazaar, local speculators having bought freely and orders from up-country dealers having been received to cover previous sales at the early decline. Several large lines of Bengals, Oomras and Khandeish for January delivery and Broach for March have been done. M. G Bengals for March delivery have also been in demand. Near deliveries have only been enquired for to a small extent. The advanced advised in America in the message received this morning strengthened our Market for a time, but prices close easier as under.

Ready new Bengals and Oomras have been steady as to price, but the enquiry has been limited, though a local mill is reported to have taken a large lines of Bengals. Old crop is almost unsaleable except stapled descriptions which keep fairly steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	272/3	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	265 1/2	
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	240	Jan. 08
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon ...	226	
Fine M. G. Khungaum Akola ...	215/16	
Fine M. G. Amroti	215	
Fine M. G. Muttia	203	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	197	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	202/3	
Fine M. G. Bengals	198/7	
F. G. H. G. Bengals	196	
Fine M. G. Bengals	199	March 08

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ...	...	...	...	Firm.
Estimated Sales	...	...	...	8,000
Total Imports	...	...	...	75,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
5·61	5·64	5·67	5·68	5·69
+08	+08	+08	+08	+08
A M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	
5·70	5·71	5·70	5·70	
+08	+08	+07	+07	

FREIGHTS.

The Market continues very dull and steamers on the berth have found some difficulty in obtaining cargo to complete loading and have had to accept 8s. 6d. Marseilles, 10s. Antwerp and 9s. Liverpool.

For forward there is very little enquiry. For December 13s. is obtainable, and for the New Year 13s. 6d. to 14s. p. p. Hull was done at 12s. 6d. for the New Year.

Only two steamers are reported fixed, viz :—

S. S. "Zoroaster," Bombay, to 1 p. p., 12s. 9d. ; 6d. extra 2 p. p. option via Karachi at 6d. more. December loading.

S. S. "St. Helena," Bombay, to 1 p. p. 13s., 2 p. p. 13s. 6d. late, November, early December loading.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	45,276	cwts
Linseed	7,132	"
Rapeseed	994	"
Gingellyseed	85,800	"
Poppyseed	767	"
Groundnuts	1,885	"
Castorseed	16,883	"
Rice	39,003	"
Myrabollams	10,263	"
Cottonseed	17,456	"
Mowraseed	8,857	"
Gum	10,256	"
Jeowar	2,382	"
Maize	456	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED :—The tone of the Market has been distinctly easier during the week and prices declined one to two annas per cwt. for ready and 2 to 3 annas forward. There has been more disposition to sell on the part of holders of ready, but in face of quieter Markets from Home business, could not be put through to any extent. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 0	0 B. T.
December	"	8 6	6 R. T.
May	"	8 10	0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—The Market is very quiet owing to the high prices' ruling and to more offering for early deliveries. We anticipate a decline owing to the poor demand from Home. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	9 4	0 B. T.
White Delhi, Apl.-May ...	Rs.	9 6	6 R. T.

POPPYSEED :—The Market has ruled quiet but steady throughout the week. We quote :—

Ready, ...	Rs.	12 4	0 B. T.
New Crop	"	11 6	0 R. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The Market has been quiet but steady. Arrivals are on a moderate scale but the demand is small owing to the high prices' ruling. We do not, however, look for much change either way at present. We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent. ...	Rs.	60	8 0
" 75 per cent. ...	"	59	0 0
White Delhi	"	62	0 0
Black Kutni	"	53	0 0

CASTORSEED :—The Market has ruled steady a Rs. 39-0-0 to Rs. 39-4-0 ready and Rs. 38-8-0 April.

COTTONSEED :—The Market firm owing to smaller crop estimates. December-January, Rs. 24-8-0 to Rs. 25-0-0.

MAWRASEED :—Has been steady throughout the week at Rs. 5-6-0 B. T.

WHEAT :—We have no change to report in this Market. Local mills are not buying. We quote :—

White Karachi	Rs.	6 5	0 B. T.
White Delhi, Ap.-May. ...	Rs.	5 15	0 R. T.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The Market is very quiet. There is only a small business passing, and that too at low rates, and prices have a downward tendency.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—There is nothing doing and even should an improvement take place later on, fresh business next year will be very small as warehouse figures are exceedingly high.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The demand is very slack. Dealers are anxious to do some business but they cannot pay the prices asked by manufacturers.

TURKEY RED PRINTS. The Market is unchanged. Owing to the poor demand indentors cannot do anything at present.

DHOTIES :—The Market here is over-supplied and the demand meagre. Dealers are losing on their stocks. The Home Market continues firm and business is impracticable.

METALS.

COPPER.—There has been a further drop in this metal during the week in the Home Market. The continued fall is a source of much uneasiness and business is entirely checked.

YELLOW METAL.—There has been a drop in this metal also and native holders have lowered their selling rates in both metals and there is some likelihood of a further reduction.

COALS.

Market stronger owing to strikes on the E. I. Railway. Sellers of near shipments are displaying anxiety to meet their sales, while holders of stocks and of near arrivals have put up their prices fully 8 annas to 1 Rupee per ton.

We quote as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	24	0	0	per ton.
Davison's West Hartley	22	0	0	"
Yorkshire	20	0	0	"
Watson's Hartley ...	18	0	0	"
Desherghur, Bengal ...	16	8	0	"
Jardine	16	8	0	"
Seebpore	15	12	0	"
Laurie's Desherghur ...	15	12	0	"
Laljee's Desherghur ...	15	0	0	"
Shaw's Anthracite ...	15	0	0	"
Shaw's Standard ...	14	4	0	"
Laljee's Navy	14	4	0	"

PETROLEUM.

The rates' ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned Brands are as follows :—

Burmah oil, bulk	...	Rs. 2 14	0 per unit
" " " ...	...Tins...	Rs. 3 8	0 per pair
Russian Rising Sun, bulk ...	...	Rs. 3 4	0 per unit
" " " ...	...Tins...	Rs. 3 14	0 per pair.
Anchor, cases	...	Rs. 4 8	0 per case.

SHARES.

The Market is quiet with little improvement since our last report except in the case of one or two Companies. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,395, Bank of India shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 60 and are quiet at that rate, while Indian Specie Bank shares have declined gradually to Rs. 47 1-4. Press shares are all quiet, Mofussil's at Rs. 555, New Berar's at Rs. 480 and Indian Cotton at Rs. 126 1-4. East India Press shares have been put through at Rs. 850. In Mill Companies Alliance Cotton are quiet at Rs. 200. Bombay United at Rs. 460 X.-D. Central India's have advanced to Rs. 1,850. Century's are steady at Rs. 1,680. Crescent's are quiet at Rs. 96 1-4, Currimbhai's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,070. Connaught's are quiet at Rs. 305. Colaba Land have improved to Rs. 1,035. David's, after touching at Rs. 395. closed at Rs. 387½. Empress have improved to Rs. 395. James Greaves have changed hands at Rs. 400. Jamshed's are unchanged at Rs. 182½. Khatau Makanji's have improved to Rs. 705. Kohinoor's after touching at Rs. 715 are quiet at Rs. 710 Maneckji Petit's in the early part of the week improved to Rs. 3,190, but have again declined to Rs. 3,145 at the close. Morarji's are steady at Rs. 2,750, and Sholahpur's at Rs. 3,975. New Great Eastern S. and M. Co. shares are quiet at Rs. 205. Southern Maratha's are quiet at Rs. 190. Standard's are steady at Rs. 1,120. Swadeshi's have advanced to Rs. 1,375. In Miscelleneous Companies Bombay-Burmah's are unchanged at Rs. 8,400. Quarter shares have been put through at Rs. 2,140. All India United Insurance Co.'s shares have declined to Rs. 18. Bombay Ice have improved to Rs. 34. Kemp's are quiet at Rs. 200. Treacher's are steady at Rs. 605. Port Canning's are unchanged at Rs. 425. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ld. Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 250, and 6 per cent. Preference shares are steady at Rs. 267½. The Bamankus Manganese Coy. shares are quiet at Rs. 12 premium per share. Shivrajpur's have gradually improved to Rs. 44. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 162 and 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares at Rs. 120. The Tata Iron and Steel Coy. Ltd. shares have remained at and about Rs. 6 to Rs. 6½ discount per shares for a lot (10 ordinaries and one differred). In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 482 ½. Amtitsar Patty's at Rs. 100, Ahmedabad Dholka's are quiet at Rs. 100 to 101; the rest of the Companies are quiet and unchanged at previous quoatitons.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
BANKS.		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,395
Bank of Bengal.	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,490
Bank of Madras.	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,105
Commercial Bank of India.	40,000	70	100	Nil	17
Alliance Bank of Simla ...	15,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	200
Bank of India	100,000	100	80	5 pr. ct.	60
Indian Specie Bank ...	150,000	100	40	5 pr. ct.	47½
EXCHANGES

HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following cases were tried before his Lordship and a common jury.

ASSAULT.

Ismailji Karimbhoy, a Borah lad, about fifteen years of age, was charged with committing an assault upon Fakrunbi, a Mahommedan girl, about eight years of age, at noon on the 18th October last. Mr. Taherali Kajiji, instructed by Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla defended the accused.

At the close of the enquiry, the jury found the prisoner not guilty, and he was discharged.

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.

Abdul Rehman Hayat Mahomed, a Mahomedan teacher of Urdu, was charged with kidnapping Hanifa, a girl about nine years of age, on the day of the Ramzan Eed, the 8th instant. Mr. Manker instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

It appeared that early on the morning of the 8th instant, a hawker was crying for the sale of bangles near the house of the complainant, but the bangles he had with him did not meet the fancy of Jainabee, the mother of the girl Hanifa, and he was sent away. The accused, to whose house Hanifa used to go for about eight months to learn Urdu, happened to be present in the house, and he offered to take the girl to a shop, where better bangles were sold. The father, Shaik Abdulla Mohomed, had gone to the mosque to pray; and Jainabee refused to allow her girl to go out with the accused. She then turned to her domestic work, but when she looked for the girl again, she had disappeared as well as the accused. The latter appeared to have taken the girl in a victoria to a house in amateopoora where he had rented a room on the preceding day. A man named Jairam Hunsraj, looking through a chink in the door, saw the accused and the girl in the room, and a report was made to the police. The prisoner was forced to open the door, and was arrested by the police. The parents of the girl were communicated with; and the present prosecution was instituted.

At the close of the case, the jury found the prisoner not guilty and he was discharged.

The Court adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

SURPRISED AND MURDERED.

IN the High Court, during the Appeal Court's sittings in the current week, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of several criminal cases.

Shivrao Shamrao, a Sarasvat Brahmin land-holder of Honavar, who is a literate person having an English education, was convicted by Mr. C. C. Boyd, Sessions Judge of Kanara, of killing Juane Antone Pinto, by causing him mortal wounds with a scythe, on 10th May last, at Manki, Taluka Honavar, and sentenced to death. Devaya Suba Naik, and Juan Pedro, were charged along with him, with conspiring to kill Pinto, and with abetment of the offence. Devaya was sentenced to transportation for life; but the boy Pedro was acquitted There were two factions: the deceased and the accused persons belonged to two different ones. Deceased was stated to have been warning the people of the place against keeping company with such a bad man as the first accused. This was alleged to be the motive for the murderous assault. On the night of 10th May, while the deceased, three of his friends and a boy, were returning home by the sea-shore, they were ambushed by the three accused, who lay in wait for them behind beached fishing boats. They suddenly sprang on the party, and attacked them before they had time to recover from their surprise. There was a scuffle, in which injuries were inflicted, and deceased was killed. The Sessions Judge remarked that the murder was premeditated, and that the first accused, by corrupting the second accused to enter into the conspiracy of the proposed ambuscade, had ruined him for life. Sentences were passed on the accused as already mentioned.

Mr. R. B auson, with Mr. S. V. Paleker, Mr. Nilkant Atmaram, and Sumitra Anant, appeared before the Appeal Court for the accused; Mr. M. B. Chaubal Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. Their Lordships confirmed the sentences.

MURDER OF A HUSBAND.

Another case disposed of by the Court was, of Kadu Natu, a Fakir or Mahomedan ascetic, and of Nasiba, widow of another Fakir, named Lalshah Nathushah, who were convicted on a charge of committing the murder of Lalshah, on 20th April 1888, and sentenced to transportation for life, by Mr. S Padamji, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, on 27th August last. The woman was a girl at the time the crime was committed; she was irredeemably corrupt in her conduct. She had run away with her co-accused; and when brought back by her infatuated husband, planned in concert with the same man, her husband's murder. They waylaid the man, dealt him blows on the head with a cudgel, mutilated him, and threw him into a well, in which he was drowned. Then the pair fled from the country; proclamations were issued for their arrest, and rewards offered. At the end of February last the Mukhi of the Kaniji village, recognised them as they were trudging along the fields, and took them to the Police Sub-Inspector, who initiated the present proceedings.

The Appeal Judges confirmed the convictions and sentences.

ROBBED AND THROWN INTO A WELL.

Bhoita Mahadu, a Bhil robber, was convicted by Mr H. S Fadnis, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, of robbing Kaveri, wife of a Sonar of Nandarbar, named Zipru, of her ornaments, valued at Rs. 185, on 8th June, and then throwing her and her sister-in-law Kadvi who was with her in Ghare's well, in the secluded Mahomedan Cemetery. Accused was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Fortunately, the well had steps, and the women, who had gone there to wash clothes, had not fallen into deep water. They came out of the water, and the Police were informed On the strength of the description given, the accused was arrested, and identified as the robber. His defence was, that Zipru had played him false, when he had entrusted him with making silver ornaments for his first wife; the Sonar or goldsmith had palmed off on him brass articles covered with a thin sheet of silver. In revenge for this fraud practised on him he had compensated himself by depriving Zipru's wife of her genuine gold ornaments. Accused had three previous convictions; his was a criminal career from his youth upwards; he was altogether a bad lot; and a terror to the neighbourhood. The Appeal Court Judges, in view of these antecedents of his, issued on him a notice to show cause why his sentence should not be enhanced

No valid cause having been shown by the accused their Lordships enhanced the sentence to transportation for life.

HIGH COURT.—NOV. 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

Contested Chamber matters.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

86-07—Bickrell M and R—Shankardas Meghraj and others vs Dinbawji Barjorji Vania and others—Ardeshir H Dand Co

649-06—Raghavaya B and N B I Amar widow and others vs Bapoo Dhondiram and others—Chitnis L and M

624-06—Mulji and K Vendal Chunilal vs Tulokchund Anupchund—Jehangir G and B

365-06—Nana H and Co—Ali Mahomed Nanoey vs Edulji Sorabji Davar—and another—Payne and Co

221-05—Mehta and D—Aishabai widow vs Ebrahim Haji Jacob and others—Payne and Co and C and V

710-06—Matabhai J and M—Goolamhoosen Fazu bhai vs Ahmed Cassim Patel—In person

903-07—Edgelow G W and Co—Shapurji Hormasji Mistri vs Raza bailI Rahimtula Mirza M and M.

401-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Perseram Pestonji Bhavucha Almai widow and others—K D Shroff

98-07—Jehangir and S—Thacker Virji Madanji vs Kharedji Manockji and others—Captain and V

215-07—Bicknell M and R—Ramdas Damodar and another Damodar Jewandas—Unwalla and P

771-06—Craigie L and O—Jumnadas Narrondas and others vs The Advocate General of Bombay Little and Co N H & Co and W G and Co

For taking evidence on chamber summons

In the matter of the Arbitration Act 9 of 1899 and in the matters of the arbitration between Mahomed Yusuf Bam and other parties to Suit No 229 of 1901 and one Ismail Comerji Mangira

Ardeshir H D and Co—Hamabee and other petitioners Ismail Comerji and others—respondents

Long Causes.

327-07—Bicknell M and R—Anandrao Bhai vs Pethabai widow and another Smetham B and N K L and K

326-07—Bicknell M and R—Anandrao Bhai vs Lingoo Shivaji Deshmukh and others—Smetham B and N, K L and M

473-07—Thakurdas and Co—Shapurji Burjorji Fraser vs Dayal Mulji—Smethar B and C

511197—Kanga and P—Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani vs Dai Rehmatbai widow and others—Payne and Co

Before the Hon Mr. Justice MACLEOD.

References for hearing and final disposal.

19-06-33—E F Nicholson for Government Re Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and Re Government and Jhunjibhoy Bomanji—Jehangir and S

8-02—10-06—11-06 17-06—1-07 E F Nicholson for Government Re Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and Re Government and Jamsetji Edulji Sucklatwalla—Ardesir H D and Co

26-06—E F Nicholson for Government Re Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and Re Government and Bai Mamoobai—Ardesir H D and Co

4-07—5-07—6-07—7-07 E F Nicholson for Government Re Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and Re Government and Dorabji Jamsetji Tata and another—Ardesir H D and Co

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

The following military promotions are announced:—

Lieut.-Gene al Sir H. J. T. Hildyard, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, is appointed General in succession to General Sir B. Blood.

Major-General Sir E. Hutton, K. C. M. G., is appointed Lieut-General, vice Sir H. J. T. Hildyard K. C. B.

Colonel R. L. Payne, commanding the 16th Infantry Brigade, is appointed Major-General, vice Sir E. Hutton.

FACTORY COMMISSION.

Mr. Leslie's Evidence.

THE Factory Labour Commission resumed its sitting at the Council Hall of the Bombay Secretariat, the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morison presiding. All the members of the Commission were present. The proceedings commenced yesterday afternoon by examining Mr. A. Leslie. He said he was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company who are the Agents for New Empress, James Greaves Imperial and Leopold Cotton Spinning Mills. The witness said that it had been the practice for many years to work from daylight to dark at all seasons of the year, thus roughly according to season the Mills have run from a maximum of 13-22 hours, to 11-8 hours with the usual half hour stop in the middle of the day.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

As regards the medical certificates for half-timers, witness does not think that any hardship is caused or the law improperly evaded, by allowing such half-timers to work before examination, or in other words, between visits of the certifying officer. And if certificates for physical fitness are considered necessary, this procedure might be adopted and be made applicable in all cases where the law insists upon examination. Witness is of opinion that the question of physical fitness should be left well alone.

INSPECTORS.

Witness regards the conditions of factory labour in India wholly different from the conditions prevailing in the United Kingdom, so that the entertainment of Inspectors from England for Factory work in India would prove unsatisfactory to masters and to men. Such Inspectors would have to learn local conditions and the peculiarities of local labour which would take them a very long time to do, and an attempt to apply the stringent methods which obtain at home would hamper owners.

Witness was not in favour of limiting the working hours of adult males engaged in manufactures any more than those engaged in agricultural pursuits. As to the illegal employment as adults of persons between the ages of 12 and 14, witness said he was not aware of any such practice and that it was against law. As to the raising of the minimum age of children from 9 to 10, witness was of opinion that no change was called for. He said that a weakly boy of 9 might, by working, secure the means of being better nourished, and at 10 years of age might be a more robust child than if he had been debarred from working.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Witness said he did not know why mill-owners should be faced with the question of providing elementary education at their own expense for children working in their factories. If primary education is compulsary, everybody will have to conform to the law.

Witness said that the introduction of non-working young children into their mills was always discouraged, but if actual prohibition took place, hardship would be caused in many instances.

Witness doubted the practical use of testing samples of air taken from factories in India, nor did it seem possible to prescribe analytical standards of purity which would be common to them all, or which under every-day conditions could every day be obtained, unless the whole system of ventilation throughout a mill was under absolute control. This could only be done by installing special appliances for the purpose, which were more or less costly, and which in factories of some design could not be installed at all. Several systems had been introdnced, but none had yet worked long enough and under all climatic conditions to stand the test of time. The construction of most humidifiers necessitated the use of clean water of normal density, and any legislation on the subject therefore seemed unnecessary. If further precautions for fencing machinery were necessary, witness submitted that Government should say what was wanted and clearly define its requirements before machinery was imported into India. Machinery was not made in India, and it had been a very great source of irritation and expense to factory owners to conform to the various peculiarities, if not fads, of many inspectors who before they were inspectors had very often only a limited knowledge of machinery. Witness did not think the full-time medical inspector of factories was required, or know how he would find enough work to do to justify his existence, unless he adopted vexatious and inquisitorial methods.

Questioned by the President, Mr. Lestie said that as regarded working hours they were guided entirely by the sun.

Dr. Nair: Do you pay your hands extra wages in summer?

Witness: No, we pay them the same wages in summer which we pay in winter. Most of the men are piece-workers.

In reply to a question put by the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas, witness said that the longest hours that a mill could work in Bombay in a year were thirteen hours, and if they considered the irregular way in which the men worked the maximum working time came to twelve and a half hours. The independence of the men were never interfered with by their employers.

The President: Have they ever been able to gain their points against you? How do they express themselves? Through any spokesman and by making a combination?

Witness: They have a ready means of expressing themselves by combination.

The President: Do they combine mill by mill?

Witness: No, their usual procedure is to meet under a tree and discuss their affairs.

Dr. Nair: Would you admit that one Indian operative is only equal to half and English operative?

Witness: I have practically said as much. We want 450 Indian operatives for 200 English operatives.

Dr. Nair: How do these two classes of operatives stand with regard to their wages?

Witness: I do not know what wages are paid in England, but the cost of living in England is quite different from out here.

Further questioned by the President, witness said he did not think that if the hours of work were restricted the men would stick to their work more steadily and for a longer period of time than they did at present.

Questioned by Dr. Nair, witness said that as soon as a mill-hand saved some money he wanted to go away to his native country.

Turning to the question of employment of women, witness said they were mostly reelers. They came and went whenever they liked. There were very few who worked for eleven hours. They were very much handicapped in this respect. In Japan there were 67,000 women mill-hands as against 40,000 men. Other witnesses examined were Messrs. S. A. Nathan, Superintendent of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company's Mills, A Mayall, manager of the Jacob Sassoon Mills and R. H. Crabtree, manager of the Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon Mills. They said that the working hours of adult males should not be limited. It is not desirable to have a special register for all workers under 16 to facilitate inquires as to physical fitness. The question of age, they said, was difficult to ascertain and once passed as full timer that should be sufficient; women should not be employed at night. They are not in favour of the creation of a class of "young persons' but if adopted and the hours of labour restricted, they said Mills would have to run less hours as the majority of persons employed in the Mills might be classed as "young persons." Regarding the appointment of inspectors, the witnesses were of opinion that inspectors with Indian training in Cotton Mills would be preferable to Inspectors recruited or trained at home.

The Commission then adjourned till this afternoon.

THE CUTLERY BAZAAR FIRE.

Official Report.

The Superintendent of the "B" Division, in his report to Mr. Gell, M. V. O., Commissioner of Police, says:—

At 6-30 p. m on Thursday a fire broke out in a godown on the upper floor of a one-storied building belonging to Mr. Jugmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisett, at Ganjikar Street. The godown was occupied by Hussein Isaa brothers, dealers in fancy goods and glassware. They occupied the upper floor for storing their goods and the ground-floor as a shop. The fire quickly spread to six adjoining shops, partially gutting the building, causing damage to property estimated at Rs. 1,26,500 to the following persons:—

The owner of the buildings, Rs. 20,000, said to be insured for Rs 10,000; the occupants of the show-room where the fire originated, Rs. 70,000, insured in the Atlas and Royal Exchange Insurance Companies for Rs. 50,000; Haji Ahmad Haji Ibrahim, Rs. 22,000, insured in the British Insurance Company for Rs. 12,000; Mahomed Haji Guni, Rs 500, not insured; Haji Jan Mahomed, Rs. 8,000, not ingured; and Haji Adam Ali Mahomed Rs. 6,000, not insured.

The fire brigade was quickly on the scene and had the fire under control by 7 p.m. and practically extinguished by 8 p.m. The origin of the fire is not known.

MOTOR NOTES FROM HOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

EVERYTHING is now Olympia, the motor press, the motor firms, even the chauffeurs of the taxi-cabs, all are infected by "show" fever. There is a good deal of forecast being done, and though most of it is safe prophecy by those who know, I prefer to await the actual event before committing myself to definite views; and this, despite the ever-growing pile of news and information that come in by every post, and every few minutes over the 'phone. The press is to be allowed, by favour of the Olympian, divinities, a private view to-morrow afternoon, so that we shall not have to wrestle and fight with the surging multitude in the discharge of our duties to our "owners."

THE LATEST "CHALLENGE."

Last week, I referred to Mr. S. F. Edge's railway wager. Nothing further has been heard of it, so we may assume that the railway company is "not having any." But it seems to have aroused a spirit of emulation, so that we get a challenge between Mr. W. M. Letts and Mr. Charles Jarrott that they shall race each other from London to Brighton on the L. B. and S. C. Railway for £50,000. Among the many "conditions" laid down, are, that the winner must average 106 miles an hour, and that the engine must have at least ten cylinders. Mr. Jarrott, with great seriousness, declares that he will achieve 130 miles per hour, provided Mr. Letts does not object to the use of oxygen cylinders for breathing purposes, to which Mr. Letts replies that, though he doubts the possibility of such a fearful velocity, he is quite sure that the gas capacity of Mr. Jarrott's car is particularly large. They are both careful to add, after saying everything else, that this is purely and simply a talking match. Needless to say that all this is in gentle and jesting reproof of the epidemic of flamboyant challenges that have been flying to and fro between people who really ought to know better.

"THE CAR IN THE EAST."

The current issue of the "Autocar" has an extremely interesting article on "A Motor Car Expedition in Japan," from which we gather that motoring is making great strides in Dai Nippon. Cars we are told, are not yet so very numerous, but there are some good roads, and the few motorists there are, are very enthusiastic indeed. There follows an interesting description of a 120 miles' run through districts where never motor-car was, and its effect upon the simple inhabitants of the rural districts. The "Car Illustrated" has a similar article on "The Trials of a Tri-Car in Annam" whose experiences, if more exciting, were more trying. A break-down necessitated the calling in of an elephant which towed the adventurous motorists to their starting place.

THROUGH SOMALILAND.

The London agents of the "Siddely" report that the first vehicle that has ever crossed Somaliland is an 18 h.-p. car of that make. Some exciting moments were experienced by Mr. B. J. F. Bentley and his companion, Mr. Wells, who left Djibuti last August with a view to crossing Abyssinia and then journeying by the Nile Valley to Khartoum. Through Somaliland they found no proper road, and they spent day after day doing nothing but cutting away bush and sand and removing or breaking up heavy stones to make a passage for the car. But their chief trouble came from the native tribes, the Esas, who turned out fully armed and in large numbers to prevent them "making a railway" through the country. At one point the motorists encountered 400 Esas who threatened them and demanded "backshish." It was only by payment of £3 to the headman and a promise of more on reaching Gildessa that Mr. Bentley secured the passage. Later at Addogalla when they were dining in a wayside hotel they were disturbed by a noise, and going out found the car, which was being guarded by Abyssinian Police, surrounded by a howling mob of 800 Esas, who, having fallen foul of the Police, were threatening to smash up the car. Fortunately the party, with other Europeans present and the Police numbered 30 well armed, and it was possible to remove the car into the Police Compound. Then they telephoned to Dire Duaca for assistance. This arrived next morning in the form of an armed escort of 25 men. So, after much trouble with rivers and heavy timber the party reached Dire Duaca. There they received telephonic congratulations from all over the country, even from Emperor Menelik himself.

ANOTHER NEW HOOD.

Once a new departure opens the way, it is the signal for a general advance. I have referred to the "Ideal" Cape cart hood. Now appears the "Kensington" hood which is even simpler in its construction; the side stays of the frame on which it is carried opening fanwise, like the sticks of a fan, on a pivot. The whole affair can be raised or lowered even more quickly than the "Ideal," as readily, in fact, as the hood of a child's perambulator. The "Kensington" hood is better adapted for small cars than large, and it does not equal the "Ideal" in point of strength and rigidity. It should, however, come cheaper, and will, no doubt, be extremely popular with small cars.

PRESENTATION TO A RAILWAY SERVANT.

Mr. Rumboll, Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, yesterday presented to Mr. Williams, conductor of the Poona train, a gold watch and chain subscribed by a large number of leading citizens of Bombay who have frequently to travel between Bombay and Poona. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy (supported by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, the Chief of Kagal, the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, Mr. Rustomji B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Goverdhandas Khatao, Mr. Jamsetji Curesetji Jamsetji, Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and others), in forwarding the watch and chain to Mr. Collister, Agent of the G. I. P. Ry., stated in a covering letter that he had been asked by many gentlemen who travel frequently by the Poona mail train, to bring to the Agent's notice the efficient way in which Mr. W. Williams, conductor of the train does his duties. He is always very civil and courteous and studies the convenience and comfort of the passengers. He has thus won their good-will and regard. There being a general desire among the passengers to mark their appreciation of his services to them in a special way, they had collected a fund for the purpose and purchased a watch and chain. He sent the same to the Agent with a request that he would be good enough to present the same to Mr. Williams.

Mr. Rumboll in making the presentation remarked that he was always proud of a railway servant who discharged his duties in a manner as satisfied the travelling public which meant a very large class.

WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

On Wednesday, the 20th, at All Saints Church Malabar Hill, Mr. G. W. Wilson, of Messrs. Graham and Co., Karachi, youngest son of the late Alexander Wilson, of Bannockburn House, Bannockburn, was married to Miss Elsie Humphrey, youngest daughter of Mr John Humphrey, of Bombay and Karachi, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. Harold Foote, Acting Archdeacon.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked very graceful in a gown of soft cream Liberty satin trimmed with chiffon, and valenciennes lace, the hem of the skirt being festooned with white satin ribbon caught up at intervals with true-lover's knots and small bunches of orange blossom and myrtle, over frills of chiffon. An old lace shawl was draped from the shoulders to form a train, with a trail of the flowers down the left side. She wore a coronet of orange blossom and white heather, over which her tulle veil was arranged, and carried a shower bouquet of white lilies and roses, which, with a necklace of pearls and gold with pendant to match, was the gift of the bridegroom.

The bride's sister, Mrs. Stanley Reed, attended her as matron of honour, and Mr. John Greig acted as best man.

The wedding was a quiet one, only intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom being present.

Later in the day Mr. and Mrs. Wilson left for Khandalla, the bride travelling in a gown of cream serge, with kimono bodice over a lace blouse, and white crinoline hat with ribbon and drapery of lace.

THE Opium revenue to the end of November is 47 lakhs better than the estimates.

IT is understood that the Punjab Mails were to be despatched from Calcutta by the East Indian route from yesterday night.

SPORTING NEWS.

LUCKNOW RACES.

Horses Left in for To-day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 22.

The following are the horses left in for to-morrow's races:—

LAWN PLATE:—Martini 8st 9lbs, Peter the Great 7st.

LUCKNOW PLATE:—Yankee Boy 12st 5lbs, Kathleen II. 10st 5lbs, Picaninny 8st 3lbs, Red Shot 8st 4lbs, Primrose 7st 6lbs, Little Dolly 7st 4lbs, Takavi 6st.

LUCKNOW HORSE CHASE:—Look Out 12st 4lbs, Nell Gwynne 10st 11lbs, Umutbee 10st 11lbs, Refuge Bay 10st 11b, Berraleé 9st 13lbs, Doraji 9st 13lbs, Shotover 9st 10lbs, Loddon 9st, Weapehu 9st.

CORINTHIAN PLATE:—Pasha 10st 7lbs, Little Exile 10st 7lbs, Mumbra 10st 2lbs, Betty 9st 7lbs, Diamond 9st. 6lbs Secundera, 9st., Marougo 8st 13lbs, Thayrar 8st 6lbs, Little Red Rat 8st 6lbs, Ariel 7st 13lbs, Shazada 7st 12lbs, Colonel 7st 10lbs, Saghawe 7st 8lbs, Lender 7st 8lbs, Intyas 7st 5lbs, Star of Bombay 6st 7lbs.

FAREWELL PLATE:—Lovest Lady 10st 2lbs, Frendown 10st 2lbs, Camira 9st 5lbs, Mallinyook 9st 4lbs, Flotsam 8st 8lbs, Dunsinane 8st 5lbs.

DESERT HANDICAP:—Dilerjang 10st 7lbs, Moonib Pasha 10st 4lbs, Surklab 8st 5lbs, Palmy Days 8st 1lb, Chance 7st 6lbs, Cinque Ports 7st 6lbs, Hermes 7st 2lbs, Japan 6st 2lbs.

WELTER HORSE HANDICAP:—Look Out 12st 7lbs, White Heather 11st 2lbs, Craig 11st, Prince Ulf 10st 2lbs, Wandering Willie 10st.

ALUM BAGH PLATE:—Nusser 9st 10lbs, Sheik 8st 13lbs, Commander 8st 9lbs, Mumbra 8st 8lbs, False Start 8st 6lbs, Tommy Titus 8st, Secunder 7st 6lbs, Little Red Rat 6st 12lbs.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Sapphire.....	Scr	R H H Hopkins
Turquoise ..	5 52	Mr F J Preston
Isca	17 36	Mr H L Cleaver

Course No. 34 4 14 = 11·75 miles.—Time-limit—6-30 p m.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-35 p.m. to-day.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowance. M S	Entered by
Manikin.....	2 0	Officers R A
Sayonara.....	2 0	A Erickson and A L White
Erin	Scr	Mr R W Fisher
Trixie.....	1 20	Officers Royal Scotts
Peewit	14 0	F V Evans and D Fraser

Course No. 37 reversed = 8 miles—Time-limit 6-30 p. m.

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-40 p.m. to-day.

Names of Boats.	Time Allows. M	Entered by
Lapwing.....	3 0	Capt R St J Gillespie, R E
Maud	4 40	Officers R E
Coralie.....	6 0	E Y Watson
Jean	10 40	C N Moberly
Temtit.....	Scr	Dr F M Gibson
Meg	4 40	Lieut A C Trench R E
Valkyrie.....	8 40	H E Johnson
Midget.....	8 0	Officers R A

Course No. 37 reversed = 8 miles—Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

D CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-45 p. m. to-day.

Names of Boats.	Time Allows. M S	Entered by
Swift	Scr	Sergt Major Giles R E
Snake	Scr	Corporal Offord R E
Invicta	2-40	Sergt Leey, R E
Firefly.....	Scr	G Walton and S O Keeble

Course No. 33 reversed = 7·35 miles—Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

SHIPS BOAT (SERVICE RIG RACE).—Sails at 3-25 p m. to-day.

Names of Boats.	Time Allows. M S	Entered by
Pinnace.....	Scr	Commander Butler
Pinnace.....	Scr	Lieut, Cameron
24'Cutter	8 34	Lieut, Perth Thomas
32'Galley	11 1	S Margerrison

Course No. 25 reversed = 7·35 miles—Time-limit 6-30 p m.

NILGIRIS CORDITE FACTORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, NOVEMBER 22.

Of late a good many official visitors have been in specting the Nilgiris Cordite Factory, Colone-Renny, the Inspector-General of Ordnance having recently completed his inspection and proceeded to Simla. Following on his heels Major General Mason, C. B., Director General of Ordnance with Members of the Ordnance Committee have now arrived from Simla and commenced their work of auditing the accounts to-day. Yet another visitor in the Hon. Major General Scott is expected from Simla on the 13th proximo when the full work of the Factory with a full complement of labourers will begin from January.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA." NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Nawab of Dacca, the Hon. Mr. S. Ismay and the Hon. Mr. W. W. Drew are gazetted Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

Mr. G. M. Townshend is posted from leave as Assistant Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, Mr. L. E. S. Teague being transferred in a similar position to Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Majors E. Waller and N. T. Parker are posted as Cantonment Magistrates under the United Provinces and Burma Governments respectively.

Major J. C. W. Leck is gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel.

The retirement with effect from first proximo of Major G. L. P. Clarke is notified.

Major T. W. Haig is gazetted Political Agent, Alwar, and Lieutenant Colonel C. Hubertas as Resident at Jaipur.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

1 There will be a Parade at the Riding School for Members Residing in Bombay on Tuesday the 26th instant at 7-30 a. m. Dress—Drill order Khaki Carbines and Swords.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

342 N. C. O.'s CLASS No. 2 Co.

There will be instruction for the N C O's Class at Mahalaxmi Fort as under:—

Saturday at 5 p m.—Dress Khaki and Helmets

R. W. FISHER, Lieut., Adjt., B. V. A.

345 RANGE.

The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Spoon Competitions and practice on Sunday the 24th instant.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut., Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Nov. 23,

366 Detail for [the ensuing week ending Saturday the 30th instant.

Sunday the 24th—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing. The Commanding Officer hopes that all members will endeavour to complete their Class Firing as early as possible

Monday the 25th.—There will be a lecture at Head-quarters at 6 p.m for all those going in for Proficiency examination.

II—"K" Coy (Scottish High School) Parade at 3-30 p. m. on company parade ground.

Tuesday the 26th.—"M" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

II—"I" Coy Parade on Company parade ground at 4-15 p m.

III—School of Arms, at the Y M C Association at 7 p.m.

IV—Bugle Practice in rear of skating rink at 8-30 p m

Wednesday the 27th—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5 p m.

Dress—Drill order, Uniform, with Forage Cops.

Subject—Route March.

Thursday the 28th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m.

III—"I" "K" and "M" Co's Parade on the Maidan at 4 p m'

Friday the 29th—School of Arms at the Y M C Association at 7 p.m.

369 Enrolments—The undermined having been enrolled are taken on the strength and posted to "K" Company:—

No. 6191 Cadet I P Reubens.
No. 6192 " P Dixon,

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt., Adjt, B. V. R.

NAVAL HOSPITAL STEWARD CURED

Of Psoriasis Contracted While in Service in West Indies—Left Scaly Surfaces on Lower Limbs—Eczematous Eruption Followed—Nothing Gave Permanent Relief.

SUFFERED 23 YEARS CURED BY CUTICURA

"I suffered for years from psoriasis affecting the outer sides of the calves of both limbs, contracted in the West Indies in '82 or '83 while serving on H. M. S. 'Northampton,' as sick berth steward. In that capacity I had the use of nearly all the preparations the Pharmacopoeia prescribes, but through each stage of the disease I did not consult any medical officer, but treated myself with preparations of mercury and sarsaparilla

for about nine months, but the eruption continued for years, and eventually left a scaly surface surrounding both limbs. In 1905 I tried ——'s Remedies which seemed to remove the eruption, but at the beginning of the present year an eczematous eruption appeared, then seeing a Cuticura advertisement, I decided to give a trial to the Cuticura Remedies, of which I needed but five supplies. After the first week I found great relief and I have been quite free from any irritation since, although I continued the treatment for ten weeks in all. There is only a faint discoloration left, and I consider that Cuticura Remedies have done more towards curing the troublesome disease of which I suffered so long than all the other remedies put together and I recommend them to all my friends. I conclude with wishing Cuticura great success. Henry Campbell, Naval Pensioner, 9, Grove Road, Luton, Chatham, Kent, Oct. 17, 1906."

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NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will hold a LEVEE at the Secretariat, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th December. 1907. For particulars see Notification published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary, Part I., dated 7th November, 1907. Applications to attend should be made to the MILITARY SECRETARY, Malabar Point, before the 28th instant.

J. G. GREIG, Captain,
Military Secretary to H. E. The Governor.
Bombay, 18th November, 1907.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23, 1907.

LORD CURZON AT OXFORD.

A few days before the mail left, Lord Curzon of Kedleston delivered the Romanes Lecture in the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford, his subject being "Frontiers." With that ostentatious modesty which was so marked a trait in our late Viceroy's character and which so endeared him to the cynic, Lord Curzon apologised for occupying a position which had in previous years been filled by Gladstone and Huxley and John Morley. When, at the end of December, 1905, the then Vice-Chancellor asked him to be the Romanes lecturer in the following year, just after his return for India, Lord Curzon felt that the honour was one which it was impossible for him, as a devoted son of that ancient and illustrious University, to decline. But when the Vice-Chancellor informed him that the entire field of Science, Literature and Art was at his disposal for the choice of a subject and that the three great men whose names we have given above were among his predecessors, he was more appalled at his own temerity in venturing to tread in their footsteps than he was gratified at the almost illimitable range that was opened to his ambition—which was but natural in a man of Lord Curzon's particular temperament. In these circumstances, he concluded his best course would be to select some topic of which he had personal experience and upon which he could, without presumption, address even that famous and learned University. Still apologetic, he explained how he came to choose his subject. It was because it happened that a large part of his younger days had been spent in travel upon the boundaries of the British Empire in Asia, which had always exercised upon him a peculiar fascination; a little later, at the India Office and the Foreign Office he had official cognizance of a period of great anxiety, when the main sources of diplomatic preoccupation and some times of international danger, had been the determination of the Frontiers of the Empire in Central Asia, in every part of Africa and in South America. Further he had just returned from a continent where he had been responsible for the security and defence of a Land Frontier 5,700 miles in length, certainly the most diversified, the most important and the most delicately poised in the world and had there, as Viceroy, been called upon to organise and to conduct the proceedings of as many as five Boundary Commissions. Moreover the subject has no literature of its own, so Lord Curzon has laid the foundation of one, for his lecture has been reproduced in pamphlet form by the Clarendon Press. Prior to this the formulæ of the subject were "hidden in the arcana of diplomatic chancelleries, its documents embedded in vast and forbidding collections of treaties, its incidents and what I may describe as its incomparable drama are the possession of a few silent men, who may be found in the clubs of London, or Paris, or Berlin, when they are not engaged in tracing lines upon the unknown areas of the earth."

Indian history was of necessity largely imported into the lecture, Lord Curzon reminding his hearers that we were at war with Afghanistan in 1839 and again in 1878 as we were on the verge of war with Russia in 1878 and again in 1885 over frontier incidents in Asia; the most arduous struggle in which we have been engaged in India in modern times was waged with Frontier Tribes. Had the Tibetans respected our frontiers, his lordship added, we should never have marched three years ago to Lhasa. Think indeed of what the Indian Frontier Problem, as it is commonly called, has meant and means; the controversies it has provoked, the passions it has aroused; the reputations that have flashed or faded within its sinister shadow. It has been, he said, by a policy of Protectorate that the Indian Empire has for more than a century pursued, and is still pursuing, its as yet unexhausted advance. First, it surrounded its acquisitions with a belt of Native States with whom alliances were concluded and treaties made. The enemy to be feared a century ago was the Maratha host and against this danger the Rajput States and Oude were maintained as a buffer. On the North-west frontier, Sind and the Punjab, then under independent rulers, warded off contact and collision with Beluchistan and Afghanistan, while the Sutlej States warded off contact with the Punjab. Gradually, one after another, these barriers disappeared as the forward movement began; some were annexed, others were engulfed in the advancing tide, remaining embedded like stumps of trees in an avalanche, or left with their heads above water like islands in a flood. When the annexation of the Punjab had brought the British powers to the Indus and of Sind to the confines of Beluchistan; when the sale of Kashmir to a protected chief carried the strategical Frontier into the heart of the Himalayas; when the successive absorption of different portions of Burma opened the way to Mandalay, a new frontier problem forced the Indian Government and a new protectorate was formed. The culminating point of this policy on the western side was the signature of the Durand Agreement at Kabul in 1893, by which a line was drawn between the tribes under British and those under Afghan influence for the entire distance from Chitral to Seistan, and the Indian Empire acquired what, as long as Afghanistan retains an independent existence, is likely to remain its frontier of active responsibility. Over many of these tribes, as Lord Curzon explained, we exercise no jurisdiction and only the minimum of control; into the territories of some we have so far not even penetrated, but they are on the British side of the dividing line and cannot be tampered with by any external Power.

Lord Curzon took occasion to explain his own frontier policy in India, which was to inspect the internal dependence of these tribes and to find in their self-interest and employment as Frontier Militia a guarantee both for the security of our inner or administrative border and also for the tranquility of the border zone itself. Further to the east and north the claim of Protectorates is continued in Nepal; Sikkim and Bhutan; on the extreme north-east the annexation of Upper Burma has brought us to the heritage of a fringe of protected States known as the Upper Shan States. At both extremities of the line the Indian Empire now vaster and more populous than has ever before acknowledged the sway of an Asiatic sovereign, is only separated from the spheres of two other great European Powers, Russia and France the former by the buffer States of Persia and Afghanistan, and the buffer State of Siam and the buffer protectorates of the Shan States. The anxiety of the three Powers still to keep their Frontiers apart, in spite of national rapprochements or diplomatic ententes, as Lord Curzon asserted, is testified for the scrupulous care with which the integrity of the still intervening States is assured and in the case of India by the enormous sums that have been spent in fortifying the independence of Afghanistan. "The result in the case of the Indian Empire is probably without precedent, for it gives to Great Britain not a single or double but a threefold frontier, (1) the administrative border of British India, (2) the Durand Line, (3) the Afghan border, which is the outer or advanced strategical frontier. Further on the lecturer referred to another form of Frontier extension that has found favour in recent times—the grant of leases, in order to veil an occupation not as a rule intended to be temporary. "Great Britain has sometimes made use of this expedient in Native States in India, Quetta and afterwards Nushki, having been taken from the Khan of Kelat on a quit rent in perpetuity. I also, while Viceroy negociated the perpetual lease of the interior province of Berar by the Nizam of Hyderabad, though this was an act exclusively of administrative and financial convenience and had nothing to do with exterior frontiers." The question may be asked Then why mention it? But it need not be answered. Suffice it to say that the lecture was instructive and an admirable example of Lord Curzon's literary style, and will be found to form the basis of a more pretentious work whose publication was foreshadowed in the course of his lordship's remarks."

THE IMPORT TRADE OF CHINA. It will be remembered that Chinese trade was seriously dislocated last year by the American boycott, and the effects are now fully recognisable in the annual report on the year's import trade. Taking the general figures it is to be seen that in ten years this trade has almost exactly doubled, the value having risen from Taels 202,828,623 in 1897 to Taels 410,278,082 in 1906. This is the result of a yearly increase maintained every year, except in the Boxer year and last year, for the reasons already stated But there were other causes at work last year and a decrease was felt by many importers. America's decrease, however, was by far the heaviest; it amounted to thirty-two and a half million taels, seventy-five per cent. of the whole decrease. There are thirty-one countries recognised as regular importers and of these, fourteen show a degrease in trade while, of the remaining seventeen, the increases of all but a few are insignificant. The most noteworthy of the large increases are Macao, from three million taels to five and three-quarters millions; French Indo-China from one and two-thirds millions to two and two-thirds; the Dutch Indies from four and a half millions to five and a half; a combination of Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Aden, Algeria etc., from a little over a hundred thousand taels to a little over nine hundred thousand; Sweden, rising from two thousand taels to thirteen thousand. Austria-Hungary rising from a million and a third to three million; the Russian Pacific ports from seventy-two thousands to half a million; and Germany, which advances from just below fifteen million taels to just over seventeen, a rise which is about equal in absolute value to that of Canada but far less significant, proportionately, as Canada's increase is from two millions and a third to four millions and two-thirds, that is to say, it doubled its exports to China. The Canadian increase is noteworthy for another reason: of the seven parts of the British Empire which are named as importers it is the only one which shows an increase. Hongkong shows a decrease of three million taels, Great Britain from eighty-six and a half millions to seventy-eight and three quarters, the Straits Settlements one and a half million, British India from thirty four and three-quarters to thirty-two and a third, Australia from a million and a half to less than a million, and South Africa from thirteen thousands taels to five thousand. Of these the most significant is the decrease of Great Britain, for though perhaps it could not be expected to increase its trade in the same ratio as countries with lesser previous volume, yet it is strange that it should suffer such a disproportionate decrease. A Japanese decrease is a thing which was not looked for, but it exists though the diversion of a third of its trade from Newchwang to Dalny accounts for much, as the greater part of that trade was Japanese and has now found entry in the new port where it escapes calculation; so that probably the Japanese trade has actually increased. These are indications in some of the tables given that trade centres along the coast are changing, and an official attempt at explanation would prove interesting.

JAPANESE AND THE COLUMBIAN FRONTIER. The recent enforcement of the law which prevents the entrance of Japanese labourers into the United States from Mexico and Honolulu has caused an increasing vigilance on the part of the immigration authorities at those borders and the result is shown in the large number of Orientals now going to British Columbia. A great many carry passports from Hawaii which has been declared the clearing house for Japanese who wish to enter America, but these passports are no longer honoured. Planters from the Hawaiian islands agree in telling of the methods of the average Japanese cooly. He comes to them, they declare, to learn a little of the English language and customs and to accumulate enough money to get to that country. The planters declare these coolies are worthless to them as help, as they never remain more than a month or so, and have no desire to learn their business or stay with their work. Altogether many of the Japanese are undesirable but Americans and Canadians regard the new flow of immigration from entirely different points of view. The Canadians deem it an attempt to flood the garden province of Canada, while the Americans pretend to regard it as a clever manœuvre to circumvent the rigorous examination imposed on the Japanese by the immigration officer at San Francisco. Every newspaper coming from Western America gives prominence to the entrance of Japanese labourers. Immigration officers at the border have been making frequent arrests of large parties of Japanese caught walking accross the line. Inspector Fuller, who is stationed at Custer, has been particularly active in this matter, and many arrests are credited to him. From British Columbia the Japanese find it easy to approach the border unnoticed, although it is believed by the immigration authorities that few enter the United States who have no business there Ten have however been caught and the frontier patrol is a clear indication that the American Government is determined to enforce to the utmost its immigration laws against Japanese labour, despite assurances from Washington.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY. Plague continues to increase in the Presidency, and last month there were 42,647 cases of which 30,849 proved fatal, an increase of over five thousand on the mortality in September and of twenty thousand on the mortality in August The spread of the disease into new areas has also been great. In August, 338 places were affected in September the number had risen to 775 and last month the number of infected places was 1,065. Bombay city remains remarkably free, the 134 cases being one less than the number in September, although the number of fatal cases was slightly larger. The worst ravages continue to be in the southern part of the Presidency, especially in the Satara and Kolhapur Districts and the Southern Maratha country. In August, the Satara District recorded 5,454 cases and 3,650 deaths, in September the figures were 12,261 and 8,231, respectively, and in October they have risen to 16,904 and 12,135. In the Kolhapur District the increase, though serious, is not so bad. August recorded 4,830 cases and 3,592 deaths, September 10,172 cases and 7,524 deaths, and October 11,550 cases and 8,908 deaths The Belgaum District too is suffering and has three thousand two hundred and sixty-three fatal cases out of a total of four thousand eight hundred and seventy-three in October, although in August the mortality was under a thousand. In Karachi the number of cases and deaths, after declining greatly in September, increased to over the August figures, while the number of deaths from plague in Poona City rose in a month from a little over five hundred to just over eight hundred. Kathiawar is still suffering heavily and there is little sign of abatement in Baroda territory. Two Europeans, the only cases during the month, died of plague at Panchgani in October.

AN IMPROVED POSTAL FACILITY. The Director-General of the Post Office in India informs us of a new rule with regard to V. P. P., which will be generally welcomed when it comes into force in February next and replaces the present cumbersome procedure. After February next the sender of a Value Payable Parcel will only have to fill in a prescribed form certifying that the article is being sent in execution of a *bona fide* order, with a description of the article, the necessary address and the amount of remittance required. The same details will have to be written on the packet itself, and the singularly involved forms at present in use will, we presume, disappear.

THE Foreign Department, the last of the Government of India Offices left in Simla, closes to-day.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. "R. Rubattino," from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 21st instant.

THE R. I. M. S. "Northbrook" is expected to arrive at Bombay on the morning of the 24th instant, with No. 64 Company R. G. A.

REPORTS have been received of serious raids by the Persian Turkomans on Persian villages between Meshed and Teheran in Northern Persia, and the unrest in that region shows signs of increasing.

As will be seen by an advertisement in another column, the Skating Rink at the corner of the Maidan reopens to-night for the winter season. Several alterations have been made and a larger floor will appeal to those who enjoyed the Rink last year.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. & O.'s mail steamer "Marmora" were :—Lady and Miss Martin, Sir W. Cruickshank and Lady Cruickshank, Mr. Justice Cosee and Mrs. Cosee, Sir J and Lady Walker, and the Bishop of Lucknow.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Bohemia," from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 22nd instant. The same Company's s. s. "China," from Japan, left Hongkong for Bombay on the morning of the 22nd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 16th December.

FROM the 9th to the 15th instant, 1 European, 11 East Indians, 20 Native Christians, 345 Hindus and 43 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 420. The death-rate was 12·8 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 4·3. The deaths are thus classified :—Cholera 6, fevers 113, bowel complaints 42, and other causes 259.

WERE that prudent maxim of the ancients about learning from the enemy but applicable to modern France, the following plain-speaking by a German general as to the French Army would cause more searching of heart than is likely to be the case. In an article in a German magazine, Gen. von Palet-Narbonne places his finger upon quite a series of weaknesses which render the French Army inferior to the German bad organisation of the highest commands, Parliamentary meddling, favouritism, insufficiency of artillery and cavalry training, deficiency of non-commissioned officers in the cadres, and Germany's crushing superiority in artillery are the grounds on which the General declares France has capitulated.

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AS OTHERS SEE US.

INDIAN MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

BY

THE RT HON. SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, BART., M.P.

India, unquestionably, is a single country for military purposes, although a diverse empire, in all stages of civilisation and with all forms of government, autocratic, feudal, and democratic, when considered from the point of view of civil government and of society.

WHAT LORD ROBERTS ACCOMPLISHED.

The commander-in-chief in India, in whom has been centred Anglo-Indian preparation for war, so far as it concerns the European public and press, have been notably Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener. We know from the speeches of Sir Frederick Roberts, and from the memoir published by him since he became a peer, that he was a firm advocate of military unity in India, and instrumental in procuring the abolition of the separate offices of commander-in-chief under the subordinate Governments of Madras and Bombay. Lord Roberts laid the foundation of the transport supply of mules and continually asked for more money to be set aside for the transport service. He did all that he could, and all that at the time seemed necessary, to procure the adoption of a mobilisation scheme, with which the name of Sir William Nicholson is prominently connected. As a consequence of the reforms promoted by the influence of Lord Roberts, the direct responsibility of the commander-in-chief in India for the whole of the divisions into which the white army and the native army were grouped became complete Sir F. Roberts, when Commander-in-Chief accepted, nevertheless, the view taken by a distinguished soldier of the military membership of Council in India, General Chesney, afterwards stated by the latter to the House of Commons when he was member for Oxford. The Indian system virtually gave the commander-in-chief in India the advantage enjoyed by Moltke of a perfect financial system under an officer holding much the same position as that of the Prussian Minister of War towards Moltke when Chief of the General Staff, first of Prussia, and afterwards of the German Empire.

LORD KITCHENER'S QUALIFICATIONS FOR INDIAN SERVICE.

When Lord Kitchener went to India his experience had been limited and peculiar. As a lieutenant of Royal Engineers he had dug for the Palestine Exploration Fund. He had learnt Arabic, and, by his knowledge of that tongue, his personal courage, and his ability in dealing with the Arab tribes, had climbed to the command of the Egyptian army, and had managed his advance into the Sudan with masterful efficiency and economy in organisation. With his soldiering at Omdurman and afterwards at Paardeberg we are not here concerned. He became commander-in-chief in India with a prestige that enabled him to conquer the resistance of the Viceroy and an almost unanimous Council at Calcutta, and to impose his will upon Mr. Balfour's Administration. The change by which the authority of the military member of Council, answering to the Prussian Minister of War, was diminished, and that of the commander-in-chief in India exalted, is one which will no doubt be reserved so soon as Lord Kitchener's back is turned. But the subject is too technical for the general public, and in this article it is Lord Kitchener's Distribution scheme for the Indian army which can alone be dealt with.

A greatly increased military expenditure has lately been allowed by the Indian Government and home authorities to Lord Kitchener, and he has thus been enabled to carry out improvements in transport and remount which had been denied to his predecessors A portion of the fresh expenditure—how much we have not been told—is due to the partial adoption of proposals made by Lord Kitchener for placing the Indian army, white and native, on the lines of march to the frontier stations in the direction of Afghanistan and the concentration of increased numbers in positions contiguous to the frontier.

EUROPEAN—AND INDIAN METHODS.

The French and German General Staffs have in their minds almost exclusively possible war upon one frontier in the neighbourhood of the Moselle and the Rhine. They do not, however, concentrate in time of peace their vast forces upon the frontier where they expect that, if ever, they will have to fight, but house their Army Corps in the parts of the country which best suit the comfort of the troops. They make their plans for rapid concentration on the outbreak of war. Their railways system are more highly developed than is that of India. On the other hand, the numbers with which they have to deal are vastly greater, and the time given by warning of a coming attack is infinitely less than must necessarily be the case as regards India, separated as she is from any possible organised attacking force by hundreds of miles of difficult country. The imminence of attack by Russia upon Afghanistan is admittedly less serious now than it was in the time of Sir F. Roberts, although Lord Kitchener's changes and increased expenditure were supported by statements, now known to have been grossly exaggerated, as to the increase of Russian garrisons in Central Asia.

The rumours that have found their way into the press—in the absence of all definite information, steadily refused by the Indian Government—allow us to suppose that Lord Kitchener had a scheme for the creation of an important cantonment to the south-west of Quetta, in the Mastung or Mushki district He proposed to place 8 725 men at Mastung and also to raise the peace strength at Quetta from 8 000 to 11 500 men. It cannot be for the sake of withholding information from the Russian staff that secrecy has been maintained on the Redistribution scheme All changes in plans for housing troops must be the property of those who can spend money on sending trustworthy agents to walk round the various cantonments. The stations on the railway where it is intended to "entrain" and "detrain" troops are as obvious to the traveller in India as in Champagne or Alsace. The concealment practised can only have been intended to prevent inconvenient Indian and home criticism of the Kitchener plan. Sir George Sydenham Clarke has recently shown in the new part of his volume on "Fortification" that he, the trusted adviser of the Esher Committee and of the Defence Committee of the Cabinet under Mr. Balfour and under Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, thinks that Quetta itself represents in some degree a mistaken policy. Whether that be so or not, every competent observer was astounded at the proposal to create a fresh great military cantonment still further to the south-west in the direction of the Persian Gulf.

ITS GREAT COST.

The cost of the project in waterless country was soon found to be gigantic. Murmurs arose from both the white and the native army, to whom useless sojourn in the desert presented a peculiarly revolting future, most detrimental to recruiting; and the plan for the principal new cantonment was, perhaps, abandoned, though this is not yet certain. Useless and dangerous expenditure took place much further to the north in the creation of a strategic railway along the gorge of the Kabul river, parallel with the Khyber Pass It is now proposed to continue this railway, from "Mile 300," to a point on the extreme frontier. Fresh barracks are being erected on the edges of the Peshawar Valley, and an increasing proportion of our troops is to be stationed as near as possible to Afghanistan in time of peace. It is still proposed, while retaining the garrison of 6 861 men at Peshawar, to build a new station at a spot said to be called Tirsappar, on the mountain north of Lundi Kotal, and to place some 6.000 in that dangerous situation. I have ventured to liken the policy to that which would be pursued at home if, when we happened to be scared by Germany, we should build up the Goodwin or the Maplin Sands, and erect barracks there to replace Aldershot or Tidworth, on the ground that troops there quartered would be nearer at hand when needed for a German war.

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THE authority possessed by the Financial Commissioner and the Arbor Commissioners in the Punjab to sanction remissions and suspensions of land revenue has been of late considerably increased.

LORD CURZON ON FRONTIERS.

The Crux of Foreign Politics.

The Romanes Lecture was delivered in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, on Saturday, Nov. 2, by Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Chancellor of the University. The building was packed by a brilliant assemblage of members of the University, ladies and undergraduates Among those present were the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Sanderson, and Sir William Anson, M. P.

Lord Curzon, who had an enthusiastic reception, spoke on "Frontiers" It was a remarkable fact, he said that though frontiers were the chief anxiety of nearly every Foreign Office in the civilised world and were the subject of four out of every five political treaties and conventions that were now concluded, there was no treatise which, so far as he knew, dealt with the question as a whole Frontiers were the razor's edge on which hung suspended the modern issues of war or peace, of life or death to nations. In regard to them, however, we were at present passing through a transitional phase, of which less disturbed conditions should be the sequel. Time was when England had no frontier but the ocean; we had now by far the greatest extent of territorial frontier of any dominion on the globe In North America we had a land frontier of more than 3,000 miles with the United States; in India we had a frontier nearly 6,000 miles long with Persia Russia, Afghanistan, Tibet, China, Siam, and France; in Africa we had frontiers considerably over 12,000 miles long Not much was heard in Parliament of this striking development; nevertheless it was the daily and hourly preoccupation of our Foreign India and Colonial Offices it was the vital concern of the greatest of our Colonies and Dependencies, and it provided laborious and incessant employment for the keenest intellect and the most virile energies of the Anglo-Saxon race. (Cheers)

NATURAL BARRIERS.

The most uncompromising natural frontier, the least alterable and the most effective was the sea. It was true that in one aspect the sea might be regarded as a connecting link by the artificial aid of navigation but nevertheless its separating quality was the more striking and familiar. Only when England ceased to be a Continental Power did the national spirit bloom into any fulness The project of a Channel Tunnel between the coasts of England and France had twice perished because of the inbincible and legitimate repugnance of the Englishman to sacrifice his maritime frontier for no tangible return. (Cheers.) Second in the list of natural frontiers might be placed deserts, until modern times a barrier even more impassable than the sea. Africa furnished the crowning illustration of the great Sahara, which for centuries not only cut off the Mediterranean belt from the rest of Africa, but cut off the entire remainder of Africa from the civilised world Mountains were the earliest of the barriers accepted by wandering man and rivers took their place later.

THE BUFFER STATE.

Various kinds of artificial frontiers had been erected from the remote past. Coming to the more modern idea of what was known as the buffer State, in the agreement just concluded between Great Britain and Russia about Central Asia, the integrity and independance of Persia were once more guaranteed by the two great contracting parties, thereby constituting that country a true buffer State between their respective dominions. But a new provision was introduced in which, while rival spheres of interest—Russian and British—were created on the north and east respectively, a zone was left between them of equal opportunity to both Powers. That was an arrangement wanting both in expediency and permanence, the more so as the so-called neutral zone was carved exclusively out of the regions in which British interests had hitherto been, and ought to remain, supreme. The same agreement contained a further novelty in international diplomacy in the shape of a neutralising pledge about Tibet made by two Powers, one of which was contiguous to, while the other had no territorial contact whatever with, that country. Tibet was not a buffer State between Great Britain and Russia The sequel of the recent expedition had merely been to make it again what it had latterly ceased to be—namely, a mark or frontier protectorate of the Chinese Empire.

DIPLOMACY FOR PEACE.

In all the diplomatic forms or fictions which had latterly been described it might be observed that the uniform tendency was for the weaker to crystallise into the harder shape. Spheres of interest tended to become spheres of influence temporary leases to become perpetual spheres of influence, to develop into protectorates, to be the forerunners of complete incorporation. The process was not so immoral as it might at first sight appear. It was in reality an endeavour, sanctioned by general usage, to introduce formality and decorum into proceedings which unless thus regulated might endanger the peace of nations and too violently shock the conscience of the world. It might be suggested that modern nations in the extension of their frontiers were not only not more scrupulous but were more crafty in their methods than rulers of former times. This would, he thought, be a mistaken impression about the respective ethical pretensions of the ancient and modern world. He would not there dispute but he regarded it as incontestable not merely that the expedients which he had described made on the whole for peace rather than for war which was perhaps sufficient vindication of them, but there had been a progressive advance both in the principles and the practice of frontier policy which had already exercised a widespread effect and was of good omen for the future (Cheers) There had been an immense increase in the number and diversity of the frontiers which had been adopted to protect the possessions and to control the ambitions of States The primitive forms, except where they rested on indestructible natural features, had nearly everywhere been replaced by boundaries, the more scientific character of which, particularly where it rested upon treaty stipulations and was sanctioned by international law, was undoubtedly a preventive of misunderstanding, a check to territorial cupidity, and an agency of peace. (Hears) Finally in the last decade there had been set up the International Tribunal of the Hague, which, if its prestige were maintained and a permanent Court established, would probably become in an increasing degree the referee and arbiter of the frontie disputes of the future (Hear, hear.)

THE IDEAL FRONTIER OFFICER.

Outside of the English Universities no school of character existed to compare with the frontier, and character was there moulded not by attrition with fellow-men in the arts and studies of peace, but in the furnace of responsibility and on the anvil of self-reliance. Along many thousands miles of remote border were to be found those into whose being had been infused courage and conciliation, or unless they had an instinctive gift of sympathy with the native tribes they would hardly succeed Patience and tact, initiative and self-restrain these were the complex qualifications of the modern school of explorer, or the administrator or the military commander, of all of them at the same time. The soldier, perhaps, more often than the civilian, furnished this type, and it was on the frontier that many of the greatest military reputation had been made The frontier officer took his life in hands, for there might await him either the knife of the Pathan fanatic or the more deadly fevers of the African swamp But the risk was the last thing of which he took account. He felt that the honour of his country was in his hands. "I am one of those," continued Lord Curzon who hold that in this larger atmosphere on the outskirts of empire, where the machine is relatively important and the individual is strong, is to be found an ennobling and invigorating stimulus for our youth saving them alike from the overdriving vice and the morbid excitements of Western civilisation ancient Universities revivified and reinspired, I look to play their part in this national service. Still from the cloistered alleys and the hallowed groves of Oxford true to her old traditions but widens in her activities and scope let there come forth the invincible spirit and the unexhausted moral fibre of our race. Let the advance guard of empire march forth strong in the faith of their ancestors imbued with a sober virtue and above all on fire with a definite purpose. The empire calls as loudly as it ever did for serious instruments of serious work. The frontiers of empire continue to beckon—I say this venerable and glorious institution the nursery of character and the home of loyal deeds never fail in honouring that august summons. (Loud cheers.)

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am at a loss to understand why the names of the teachers or schools, who sent up successful pupils in the Trinity College practical examinations, which were held in Bombay from November 11th to 15th, 1907, were on this occasion omitted. The names of schools or teachers from which successful pupils at the Exams. of Trinity College came, were published in former years and the information given to the press generally.

As the new local Secretary, Mr. E Faulkner, contrary to the usage so far prevailing, omits the names of schools and teachers from the list of results, and as he is a teacher himself, this omission may possibly be misconstrued as an attempt to deprive all other professionals and schools of the benefit of publicity. Mr. Faulkner as local Secretary, is bound I think to offer an explanation to the public for the abovementioned omission. He should at the same time explain why he sent the results to one paper only to the exclusion of other leading morning papers, English and Indian.—Yours, etc.,

November 22. JUSTICE.

ORANGIA'S FIRST PARLIAMENT.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

Overwhelming Dutch Victory.

DE WET VICTORIOUS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

The final results of the Orange River Colony Elections shows that the state of the parties is as follows:—

Dutch	30
British	4
Independents	4

The elected Candidates include Mr. De Wet.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN U. S. A.

Difficulty in Obtaining Gold.

FRANCE UNREADY TO HELP.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

The semi-official statement issued in Paris, says that the United States approached the French Government, a fortnight ago to advance a hundred million francs in gold from the Bank of France, direct.

As there is no national issue by the Bank of the United States, and as the Bank of France was unable to accept private paper in exchange for gold the French Government demanded the American Government's guarantee, which was not forthcoming.

There have been no further overtures and any further assistance will be through the Bank of England as hitherto.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

Owing to the depression in trade crowds of aliens are leaving America to return to Europe where they are able to live more cheaply.

THREATENED COTTON STRIKE.

Conference Abortive.

GREAT LOCK OUT THREATENED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

The Conference between the Spinners and Operatives at Oldham has resulted in disagreement.

Notices to ten thousand Operatives expire on Saturday. In event of the prolongation of the strike the Spinners will lock-out other mills throwing 150,000 idle.

Mr. Lloyd George and two Officials of the Board of Trade visit Manchester to-day to meet Representatives of the Cotton Federation and the Operatives, in the hope of averting a strike.

NEW YORK COTTON.

Prices Rise on Bull Reports

WILD EXCITEMENT PREVAILING.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

Telegrams from New York state that there has been wild excitement on the Cotton Market, prices advancing fifty-three points on bullish crop estimates. At the close prices dropped ten to twenty points on profit taking.

RUSSIAN AND INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Special Committee of Investigation.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" in St. Petersburg states that the Government is about to appoint a Committee to study the joining-up of Russian and Indian Railways.

FAILURE IN HAMBURG.

English Firms Affected.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

A telegram from Hamburg states that a big firm named Moeller, wax bleachers, have suspended payment.

Several local firms and banks are affected, and also some English firms.

THE "PERSIA".

Re-starts on her Voyage.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

The "Persia" which was mentioned yesterday is the Anchor Line "Persia". She proceeded yesterday on her voyage.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22

A telegram from Sydney states that Marylebone has made 289 runs for 9 wickets.

THE MANCHESTER HANDICAP.

Latest Betting.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

The betting on the Manchester Handicap is:

3 to 1 Lischana
4 to 1 Muffy
9 to 2 The Bedouin
7 to 1 Baltinglass
10 to 1 Hanover Sonare
10 to 1 Marlow
11 to 1 Wice Mason

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON will give the usual Punjab Commission Dinner at Government House on 27th December.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CONVENTION.

Duty on British Works of Art Reduced.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

An Anglo-American Convention has been signed at the Foreign Office reducing the duty on British Works of Art from twenty to fifteen per cent. in return for the free admission of American Travellers' samples, notably tabacco, sugar-candy and fruits.

LORD CROMER AND TARIFF REFORM.

Increase in Navy and Taxation.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

Lord Cromer was entertained at dinner by the Unionist Free Trade Club. In the course of his speech he said that tariff reform would quicken the dormant Anglophobia throughout the world. The present Navy, he said, would then be insufficient necessitating an increase of taxation.

THE NASI TRIAL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

The Nasi trial has been adjourned.

EUROPEAN HOSPITAL FOR DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, NOVEMBER 22.

A most important and urgent project, unfortunately still outstanding at Delhi, is that of erecting a European Hospital. Strange as it may appear no separate accommodation exists or is available for Europeans at the General Indian Resident Hospital near Jumma Musjid Mosque. One difficulty is that of a suitable site and the advisability would be not to build within the city but outside beyond the Civil Lines for health's sake where an abundance of spare land exists and the Government might well grant a free site permitting greater expenditure on Hospital accommodation and equipments. The present Municipal plans are to raise a loan of one lakh for this necessary undertaking of which the major portion, four-fifths, would be consumed in the cost of a site only, while the Government have also been addressed for financial aid. The question is most pressing and urgent and the Government need to be vigorously stirred up in order that the project may be completed without the least unnecessary delay.

DELHI PIECE-GOODS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

DELHI, NOVEMBER 22.

The uptake generally notwithstanding drought and flatness of market, has been good. The home market is easier, but there are few or no purchasers, buyers anticipating a drop in the home prices.

JUSTICE SUBRAMANIA IEYR.

Government Appreciation of Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 22.

In accepting the resignation of Sir S. Subramania Iyer, the Madras Government have issued the following notification:—

"The Hon'ble Justice Sir S. Subramania Iyer, K. C. I. E., Dewan Bahadur, is permitted to resign the office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras with effect from 13th November, 1907. The Governor in Council desires to place on record the high appreciation of the eminent services rendered by Justice Sir S. Subramania Iyer, K. C. I. E. during the long term of office as Judge of the High Court. The high judicial qualities, independence of character and profound learning which he has at all times displayed throughout his long and honourable career have earned for him a name which will long be held in reverence and esteem by the Government and the public.

MADAME ALBANI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER 22.

Madame Albani and Company arrived in Secunderabad from Bangalore by the Mail train this evening. Madame Albani and her husband, Mr. Ernest Gye, and Mr. Flint are staying at the Residency at Hyderabad as guests of the Resident, the Hon'ble Mr. C. S. Bayley and Mrs. Bayley. The other members of the party stay at Brind's Parade hotel. The booking is phenomenal and so far no reduction is announced from Rs. 10 per seat originally advertised.

DELHI, NOVEMBER 22.

Although not in the original programme it is anticipated that Madame Albani will visit and sing publicly at Delhi during her Indian tour.

CONTRABAND COCAINE

Clever Detection in Karachi

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 22.

A consignment of no less than 800 ounces of cocaine has been discovered in the Karachi Customs carefully concealed within a consignment of quinine the whole being invoiced and declared as quinine. The concealment of cocaine was very cleverly planned. Enquiries revealed the fact that the consignee had given an order and conducted all the correspondence under a false name and so far has not been traced. One result of the detection of this case is naturally increased strictness on the part of Customs authorities here in examining consignments of medicines to the no small inconvenience of honest dealers.

GORDON'S HORSE.

Departure of the 3rd Lancers.

BANGALORE, NOVEMBER 22.

The 30th Lancers, Gordon's House, left Bangalore this morning by route march for Jhansi and will be relieved in due course by the 23 Deccan Horse from Secunderabad. The departing regiment were played out by the Bands of the 14th Hussars, the Sherwood Foresters and the Bangalore Volunteers, General Scallon commanding the Brigade and his Staff accompanying the regiment up to the Municipal boundary.

Much regret is felt in the station at the loss of so fine a sporting regiment.

COLONEL J. T. EVATT, D.S.O., on appointment as Colonel on the Staff, has been posted to the Madras Brigade, and assumed command thereof yesterday, in place of Brigadier-General H. L. Dawson, C.V.O., C.B., who has vacated on retirement.

THE Conservator of Forests in the Punjab will hold a Conference of Forest Officers in the Punjab at Lahore next January.

A LEAFLET regarding plague has been approved for distribution to schools in the Punjab.

THE E. I. R. STRIKE.

PEACE MISSION FROM CALCUTTA.

Satisfactory Conclusion.

REGULAR TRAIN SERVICE RESUMED.

ENGLISH PRESS OPINION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

The "Times" says in a leading article that it is not improbable that the immediate cause of the Railway strike in India is a desire to emulate in a more dramatic fashion the recent railway movement in England. It is premature to express, continues the article, a definite opinion but there are certain considerations suggesting that the claims put forward may have some foundation, and there are numerous indications that the administrative system is not working very smoothly at present. It is regrettable, says the article, that the recently appointed Railway Commissioners should conduct their investigations in London instead of on the spot.

The "Morning Post" emphasizes the necessity of the Government Railway authorities not only ending the strike but also of removing the causes and prevent a recurrence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

Messrs. Allen, Dumayne and Monteath arrived at Asansol yesterday and had a meeting with the strikers.

A contingent of the Leinster Regiment has also reached that station.

The "Englishman" publishes a report brought in by a railway subordinate who arrived here last night by the Delhi Passenger train, of the alleged shooting of a Driver by the strikers, but no particulars are given.

A telegram to the "Statesman" gives particulars of statement published at Asansol by the General Traffic Manager calling upon loyal servants of the Company to decline to ruin themselves by associating their names with a course of action which no right-thinking man can approve, and stating that neither the Agent nor the Board of Directors nor, indeed the Government of India will sit still while demands of the staff are dictated to their Officers, accompanied not only by threats but measures which have resulted in a complete dislocation of traffic, detention of His Majesty's Mails and the greatest inconvenience to passengers.

Mr. Huddleston also discusses the petitions sent in, and states that the question of pay and allowances of Gunner Guards is already before the Agent whose favourable acceptance is expected.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

The Peace delegates had a prolonged conference with the strikers at Asansol last night and drew up an Agreement at 4 o'clock this morning which the strikers refused to sign. The General Traffic Manager then dismissed Guard Engleken, and an agreement was arrived at and the Asansol men all agreed to resume work.

The first train left Asansol at 8-50 and others are moving off as quickly as possible both ways. No. 2 Down train has passed Burdwan on its way to Calcutta with the delgates aboard, and the general train service upon the line is being resumed with effect from to-day.

The terms of the Agreement have not yet been disclosed but the men are being taken back subject to the Agent's orders hereafter.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

The strikers who have asked and been allowed to resume work at Asansol consist of some twelve Drivers and a similar number of Guards. The remainder, so far as was known at the East Indian Railway Central Office here up to five this afternoon, are still holding out. The trains detained at up country termini other than Asansol also remain at standstill. But those best informed in connection with the strike feel confident that a settlement is now in sight.

The Mail trains for Bombay and the Punjab, also No. 5 Up Express, are all being sent to-day by the main line via Asansol and it is a sign of the confidence which is felt, that the Postal Mail Bags for up country are being forwarded to-night by this route. The Director General of the Post Offices has also issued instructions for the Eastward bound train with Mails to-day landed at Bombay from Europe, to take the same route instead of proceeding by the Bengal Nagpur Line.

The Conciliation Delegates prove not to have been upon the passenger train sent off this morning from Asansol which has now got in without them. It is understood that they are returning by motor to-morrow. It is not yet possible to estimate what the strike has cost. The total receipts of the East Indian Railway are about Rs. 17,00,000 per week, but the whole of this has not been lost, since much of the business is only deferred and good use has been made of the period of the deadlock to load up wagons at all the termini so that an immense spurt of activity will take place the moment the goods traffic is restarted. The price of coal has gone up by a hundred per cent. in Calcutta some of the mills having paid Rs. 20 per ton for what they would ordinarily have been able to obtain at Rs 10. But large shipments which were already afloat when the strike commenced have been detained in port by their owners and these have prevented any actual breakdown from occurring.

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 22.

A notice issued by the Postmaster of Lucknow states that owing to the dislocation of traffic on the East Indian Railway, arrangements have been made to divert the Mails for and from the Assam-Bengal, Eastern-Bengal and the Burma Railways by the Bengal and North-Western and Eastern Railways.

Passengers at Cawnpore are being warned that they cannot get beyond Allahabad.

The Drivers at Cawnpore are running their engines into sheds, dropping fires and refusing to move out. Others have placed their engines on the lines so as to obstruct all traffic. Never has such a sight been witnessed in Cawnpore.

Mr. Jewel the Divisional Superintendent tried to reason with the men unsuccessfully.

The strikers held an "At Home" at the Railway Institute, at which a message was received saying that the men down country were holding out and asking whether they meant to do so, to which an affirmative reply was sent.

The Oudh and Rohilkhand are suffering heavy losses owing to all connections with the East Indian at Allahabad being suspended. But if the trade route is opened up via Fyzabad, Ajodya Ghat and the Ganges the same may be made up.

The Calcutta Mails for the 18th and 19th instant have just reached here.

Rumour is current among the Oudh and Rohilkhand men here that three other Railways have joined the strike—the Bengal-Nagpur, the East Indian State and the North-Western. The Oudh and Rohilkhand men are staunch so far, and there is no likelihood of joining. It appears that a petition embodying their grevances was submitted some time since and listened to. If the East Indian had done the same, the strike might have been averted.

CAWNPORE, NOVEMBER 21.

The deadlock on the East Indian Railway remains the same. No trains are running. It is said that the District Officials are anxious that some understanding be arrived at soon. The mills are put to great inconvenience in the matter of complying with orders, while the question of coal supply is a serious matter.

The Loco. men here are perfectly confident of victory in what is described as a long-suffering grievance to which the authorities have turned a deaf ear, the impression being that the strike was originally confined to the insignificant which could be easily put down.

The men still aver that nothing short of total compliance with their demands will solve the situation.

It is reported that the Driver of a foreign line who undertook to work the train from Tundla was shot at, while another was thrown into a tank and almost drowned here.

The Station Officials describe the present crisis as phenominal and most serious as ever occurred within their experience.

The latest advices from Asansol state that strikers are unshakeable and decline any terms other than those laid down.

A telegram received this evening from Asansol states that the greatest excitement prevails amongst the strikers who have unanimously agreed to hold out.

An old Loco. man says that the East Indian Railway has been for years systematically cutting down Drivers' overtime and it is surprising that the strike did not occur years go. The men have been, he says, most forbearing and patient and the present crisis has been provoked by the officials who have turned a deaf ear to all their representations.

DELHI, NOVEMBER 21.

Enquiry elicits that native drivers have since also joined the strike of European drivers and firemen and that traffic is now entirely suspended throughout the East Indian Railway system from Howrah to Kalka, including the Allahabad-Jubbulpore Branch. No mails, passengers or goods have arrived at Delhi to-day from Calcutta or stations forward to Delhi, nor has dak yet arrived from Allahabad, Lucknow and Cawnpore, which was due in late yesterday afternoon. The Bombay Mails arrived somewhat late, early in the forenoon, but the Lahore early morning dak did not reach Delhi via Ghaziabad until three o'clock this afternoon. Upward and Downward mails, passengers and goods traffic between Howrah and Delhi are now being routed per the G. I. P. Railway via Bina, Katni and Bilaspur. An alternative slow and cheaper route for goods traffic between Delhi and Howrah is via the O. and R. Railway to Fyzabad for Ajodhya Ghat, and thence per the India General Steam Navigation Company's Ganges steamers to Calcutta.

No hopeful news is yet ascertainable regarding an early termination of the strike.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 22.

Simla is still almost isolated. The Punjab Mail was received last night, the letters, etc., having been sent from Ambalta to Kalka on trollies, but passengers are unable to proceed beyond Kalka where there is now a serious congestion. Many passengers who went down the hill yesterday and on Wednesday have returned, there being no accommodation or food at Kalka.

The telegrams received here state that the strike continues and it is not possible to say when it is likely to terminate. The position is complicated by demonstrations of violence on the part of the strikers towards non-strikers.

Four hundred British troops left Calcutta for Asansol to clear the strikers from the Railway Station and to afford protection to non-stikers. It is hoped this will enable the passenger service to be partially resumed. In Simla, even among people most inconvenienced, much sympathy is felt for the men, and Messrs Dring and Huddlestone's action is regarded as culpable mismanagement.

DELHI, NOVEMBER 22.

The Allahabad Mails of the 19th, 20th and 21st, the Cawnpore Mails of the 19th and 20th and the Calcutta Mails of the 19th arrived this early forenoon via Moradabad and Bareilly. Lucknow letter dak only is arriving, parcels and packets being detained by the Postal Department.

No information is reaching the railway authorities here as to how matters are progressing down the country, but it is anticipated the strike will not last longer than 6 p.m. this evening.

The passage service from Lucknow and Delhi *via* the O. and R. Railway is not affected by the strike.

The following Postal Notice was issued yesterday This Office Notice of date regarding despatch of mails for Bengal, Eastern Bengal, and Burmah *via* Calcutta, is hereby cancelled and ordinary routes are resumed with immediate effect.

POONA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 21.

The drawn game between the Customs and Bishop's High School in the semi-final round of the Aga Khan Tournament was replayed last Saturday and ended in a win for the School by 1-0. The Customs were the better side on the run of the play and ought to have won, but they were very weak in front of goal and threw away their opportunities.

The final was played on Monday last before a large crowd of spectators, who thronged the ground on all sides, and it was appropriately the best game of the whole series. The Leicesters were expected to win somewhat easily, but their supporters went through many anxious moments before they eventually ran out winners by 3 goals to 2. The School played up very well and did their best to snatch a victory but were not quite a match for their bigger and faster opponents. Immediately the game was started, the High School ran straight through and scored the first goal, some thirty seconds after the bully off. This set the Leicesters going in earnest and they were not caught napping again, and after a quarter of an hour's play, Braddell scored from a corner hit. The Leicesters had the best of the play for the remainder of the first half and shortly before the interval Braddell ran through the opposing backs and placed them one ahead, the half time score being -1 in favour of the Leicesters.

On resuming, the High School had matters all their own way and kept the Leicesters penned in their own twenty-five, and after some narrow escapes Collins took a pass from the outside right and scored a good goal, making matters equal, in spite of the strong claim for "offside," which looked from the touch line as if it should have been allowed. The Leicester's partisans now became very touching in their appeals to "The old 17th" "the Lily Whites" "The Tigers" and "the Boys" to play up, and not without result, for the ball again began to come up to the forward line who had so far been more or less unemployed. Several good combined movements on the part of the Leicesters ended in the ball just missing the net, and at last Braddell got a pass in the circle and sent in a beautiful shot from an angle which the goal-keeper had no chance of stopping. This was the end of the scoring, though the High School missed one easy chance, and another shot by the centre forward hit to goal-post and went behind and the Leicesters won by 3 goals to 2.

For the winners Braddell at centre forward practically won the game: he did an immense amount of work-himself shooting all three goals, and kept all his forwards going well together. The centre-half too was playing very well and time after time broke up a dangerous looking rush, but the rest of the back division did not seem to be playing as well as they had done before in their previous games, and the left half was particularly weak. The High School were playing quite their best game and made a game struggle, but were not quite strong enough in front of goal and their backs were a little too slow.

After the match, Brigadier-General Swann complimented the Leicesters on heir victory, and the Bishop's High School on the good fight they had made, and said he had been particularly pleased during the progress of the Tournament to see the fairness with which the games had been played. Mrs. Richardson then presented the Trophy, a handsome silver bowl, to the winners whose Captain called for three cheers for her, which were most heartily given, and the proceedings terminated.

It has been most disagreeable hot and stuffy here for the last few days, and there was a heavy thunderstorm on Tuesday afternoon, which was however very local in its effect. We had heavy rain in Poona for an hour, but parts of Kirkee got little or none. The troops who were marching out to bivouac before the 'Q' examination field-day all got very wet, and General Swann sent out and recalled them, postponing the field day till to-day. It is still oppressive and close and it feels as if there is more thunder about.

There is quite a good lot of amusement coming off shortly. A small dance is to be held at the Gymkhana to-morrow, and on Monday the Connaught Rangers are holding a point-to-point meeting. The scotch regatta at Rosherville has been changed from the 28th to 27th, on account of regimental training, and, best of all, Madame Albani is giving a Concert at the Gymkhana on Tuesday night. I am afraid though that a good many people who would pay an ordinary price to hear her will be kept away by the price of the seats which is Rs. 10, rather high for a single evening's entertainment, particularly to the married men.

An innovation has lately been made at Rosherville, which was made temporarily, but is likely to become permanent as it has been much appreciated. The Band of the 107th Pioneers, which plays there every Thursday has for some weeks been in quarantine for some infectious cases which occurred amongst them, and were not allowed to go and play as usual. It occurred, however, to the Secretary of the Boat Club that if they played on the other bank of the river, the music would be heard quite well and everybody would be quite safe, and this was done. The result of their playing across the river has been so good that most of the people are in favour of making it a permanent arrangement.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Lecture in London.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

Before a representative and very attentive audience at Caxton Hall on Monday Mr. N. G. Welinkar of Bombay delivered a lecture on the "Progress of the Education of Women and Girls in Western India." The meeting was fittingly held under the auspices of the National Indian Association, a body which, as the Chairman (Sir William Lee-Warner) pointed out in his admirable speech, is in no sense a proseletysing agency. The point of Sir William's remark was the delicacy of the subject of female education. It was, he pointed out, even a delicate one at home where the question of School versus Home education, the choice of teachers and the matter to be taught were all anxiously debated. *A fortiori* these difficulties were multiplied in a country where seclusion prevailed.

Mr. Welinkar in his introductory remarks pointed out that the female population of the Bombay Presidency (which was what he meant by Western India for the purpose of that paper) is roughly 13,000,000 He proceeded to say that the first difficulty whi h confronts anyone wishing to give an account of the educational progress of the women of West India is the fact that their progress has been so uneven. Beginning with the Parsees he referred to their keen appreciation—quite general in the community—of the benefits of education and gave a most interesting account of the remarkable progress of female education amongst the Zoroastrians. "I know," he said, "that there are critics who point out that the Pa sees are moving Westwards too fast; that they are intoxicated with the new wine of Western civilization. This is probably the case but I do not feel alarmed at it. I have faith in Western Civilization. All my study and observation lead me to the deliberate conclusion that the civilization of the West is sound at its core, because, however materialistic it may look on its surface, at the base it is thoroughly spiritual; and, therefore, the remedy I would propose for the intoxication which the Parsees are alleged to suffer from is that they should imbibe still more of the culture of the West; for

"There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
But drinking largely sobers us again."

Turning from the attractive picture of Parsee education he said that the numerical strength of the Hindus (who form nearly 65 per cent of the population of the Bombay Presidency) and the great complexity of the structure of Hindu Society precluded the possibility of attempting a summary of the result of Hindu female education in a short paper like that. He only offered a few observations of a very miscellaneous character to illustrate the general tendency to progress. The need for providing greater educational facilities for girls and women is being increasingly realized by the leaders of the different sections of the Hindu community in our Western Presidency. New schools are being opened in various places. When he left Bombay in the middle of May they had drafted a scheme for a large High School for Hindu girls, which should provide a complete and up-to-date education combining Literary with practical and Artistic teaching and should also have attached to it a department for the training of teachers.

After alluding to the Female High School at Poona, and the Female Training Colleges at Poona and Ahmedabad, he said the lack of qualified women teachers was their greatest difficulty. He continued:—"In reviewing our educational machinery in Western India, I must not leave unmentioned two very remarkable institutions which, though they cannot be technically classed as educational, are really such in the best sense of the term. The first is a large Widows' Home which is called Mookti Sadan and was brought into existence by the genius of Pandita Ramabai, one of the most remarkable women not only in India, but I shall venture to say in the world. Here in this great institution which occupies almost an entire village a few miles from Poona on the Southern Maratha line, more than two thousand women, most of them widows, are not only being clothed fed and educated, but what is more, are clothing, feeding and educating themselves? One outstanding feature of this institution which must strike even a casual visitor is its aspect of self-help. It is a kind of socialistic community complete in itself. It grows its own food, weaves its own cloth, manfactures most of the simple articles it requires, conducts its own secular and religious education (for it is emphatically a Christian Home) under the guidance, spiritual and practical, of a woman of genius. The ideal of life in the Home is not ascetic as one unacquainted with its inner life might be led to suppose from the fact of its being so self-contained. There are frequent meetings for religious and social purposes, and I hear that now bands of women from the Home not only go out preaching and teaching in the city of Poona and the villages around, but also periodically undertake long journeys for preaching the Gospel and popularizing the aims and work of the Home. I think you will now willingly grant that I am entitled to claim for such an institution a high educational character and to speak of it along with the Training Colleges of the Presidency, for the women who are trained here in this School of practical self-help must necessarily be among the most effective missionaries and teachers of their sisters in India.

The second institution which I wish to mention is one very similar to the Mookti Sadan of Pandita Ramabai which I have just described. Its founder was in fact inspired by Ramabai's example to establish a Home similar to hers. It is called The High Caste Hindu Widows' Home, and is in Poona. Its founder and Director is Professor D. K. Karve of Poona. Its aims are similar to those of Mookti Sadan, and both Homes have a strongly missionary character and aim—the one Christian and the other Hindu. Professor Karve's Home is much smaller than Ramabai's. It has only twenty residents (mostly Brahman Widows); there are as yet hardly any industries in connection with the institution the ideal of life is ascetic and though the missionary idea is present to the mind of the founder, still I do not think the idea will have any large development, since the genius of Hinduism is unfavourable to its growth. Professor Karve's Home is conducted on strictly business principles, with the most careful attention to the demands of sound finance, Ramabai's Home has for many years past been run on what are called faith lines. A very large proportion of the money for it comes from foreign sources, English and American, principally the latter, while Professor Karve's Home is supported wholly from indigenous sources. Both institutions lay great stress on religious culture, and religious instruction is systematically given in both.

I have so carefully compared these two Institutions because they are important social experiments, and I consider that the knowledge of the conditions surrounding them cannot be without interest to those who desire to look into the social progress of the people of India."

He then glanced at the problem of the depressed and labouring classes. Female education, he said, was almost non-existent among them. Government was fully alive to the gravity of the problem, but without the support of public opinion its efforts could not avail much, and the upper classes of the Hindus were quite apathetic to the claims of these unfortunate victims of centuries of social tyranny and ill-usage.

Coming to the question of Mahomedan female education, he said: "Here we are in a benighted region. Secondary education does not exist among the Mahomedan women. It is true that a dozen Mahomedan women in the Presidency are very highly cultured and can hold their own with an educated English lady in manners and conversation. I met a charming lady the other day here in London who has trained for a teacher in a Ladies' College here and is an excellent artist and a brilliant conversationalist. But these are only the exceptions which prove the rule. Even primary education is in a very rudimentary condition. I calculate that of a population of about fifty thousand girls of school-going age, less than five thousand attend any school of any kind, and they are at school for only about eighteen months on an average. The noise and confusion in a Mahomedan girls' school are maddening and the hygienic conditions deplorable. Where even personal cleanliness is not understood by teachers and pupils the knowledge of school hygiene is out of the question. When I was appointed Superintendent of the Bombay Municipal Schools three years ago, I found that the teachers and girls used to sit with all the class-room windows carefully closed or, if open, with thick and close-fitting blinds drawn over them, all the teachers and nearly all the girls used to have their faces covered, leaving only the eyes and the lips open, and during my visits to the Schools the teachers used to answer my enquiries with their backs carefully turned towards me. This was done and defended in the name of social and religious usage. The Purdah, they said, must be observed in the school and if the windows were thrown open and the faces of the teachers and scholars exposed to view, the parents would feel that Purdah was violated and would immediately withdraw their girls from school. However, by friendly suggestion and repeated advice one teacher after another was led to throw open the windows of her class-room, one face after another became uncovered and within about six months of my appointment every vestige of seclusion had disappeared from the girls' schools in my charge. Personal cleanliness is still much lagging in the Girls' Schools. Obviously this is a delicate subject to speak to lady teachers about, as their susceptibilities may be so easily hurt on such a point. I have sometimes resorted to the device of taking one or other of my English lady friends to visit the schools and this giving the girls and the teachers an object lesson as it were in personal cleanliness and tidiness in appearance. Beyond this I have not considered it wise to go. It is a matter of very great difficulty to get the teachers in the Girls' Schools to understand and practice even the most elementary principles of class management. The noise and disorder in the class-room make educational work extremely slow and laborious, and it is not too much to say that not a single lady teacher in the Mahomedan Primary Schools in Bombay knows how to give a lesson so as to hold the attention of the children.

Ladies and gentlemen, need I say that these remarks are not intended to convey any disparagement of the educational efforts of the Mohammedan communities, but are made with the sole object of helping you to realize with some clearness the vastness of the work that lies before Indian educationalists and their supporters?"

The Lecturer then mentioned some other agencies at work which act as a powerful stimulus to educational progress, such as the Presidency Social Reform Association lately brought into existence through the efforts of Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, the "Stri Bodh," and in conclusion indicated a few of the directions in which improvement seems to be urgently required. First the education of the mothers. He meant education in a broad human sense, not in the sense which limits it to books. He condemned the strong attachment to seclusion, saying it has been one of the chief factors in stunting the physical mind and intellectual development of the womanhood of India. The second was to revise their ideals of female education. "At present they are too cramped and narrow. We are too much enamoured of the kind of education which is being imparted to the young men in our Colleges and we desire a University degree such as they get for our girls, also as the crown and culmination of a course of liberal education."

The third and last step forward he desired to suggest was the association of English and Indian women in the work of education both in and outside of the schools. "I am," Mr. Velinkar observed "strongly persuaded that in the close association of English people with Indians in all departments of activity lies the solution of the problems which at the present juncture press so closely upon the attention of all interested in the well being of the people of India. Despite of all that critics may say to the contrary I am convinced that the mistake of the English people in their relations with my people lies in dealing with us too much at a distance, in leaving us too much alone. Do admit us to association: join in our work; let us feel that you are ready and willing to help us by working by our side in our nobler efforts. At present the representatives of the English nation appear to us in India too much in the attitude of rule and too little in the attitude of service. The time requires that the benevolent or humanitarian aspect of England's connection with India should be brought before the mind of the Indian nation more prominently than has been the case heretofore. Applying these thoughts to the subject in hand, I beg to be allowed to lay a definite suggestion before this meeting What a great and beneficient work could be accomplished in Bombay by a Mission of English and Indian ladies who should visit schools and homes for the sole purpose of lifting up the lives of Indian women and giving them useful secular knowledge without any proseletysing aim whatever! What an extensive sphere of usefulness would be open to such a mission! How readily and gladly would numberless homes and hearts be opened to these missionaries which are closed to the Christian Zenana Missionaries because of their proseletysing purpose? And what an object lesson it would be in demonstrating the feeling of the best English men and women towards the people of India! I have not time to dwell upon the social and educational possibilities of such a mission, but I am confident that it will have a career of great usefulness and be a powerful lever to improve the social relations between the rulers and the ruled in India, a consummation which we all so devoutly desire. I am certain that there are many large-hearted women in England who feel a deep interest in the people of India and possess sufficient means to enable them to live in Bombay, a city which provides every convenience of life that they can desire. May I commend to them the plan of fixing a settlement in Bombay for the elevation of the women of Western India, as the noblest service they can do to my countrywomen? I know there are difficulties but no difficulties are too formidable for wisdom inspired by love. If only this earnest appeal, though expressed in feeble word, awakens a responsive echo in the hearts of a few English ladies, a committee can be easily formed to give concrete form to the idea, and the first English educational lady missionaries—bent not on the conversion but on the simple elevation and uplifting of the women of India—will land on Indian soil before many months have passed. I would plead for larger love towards my people, larger self sacrifice on the part of the more favoured nation, larger trust in the heart of India. For the soul of the people of India is noble and will rise in loving response to every clear token of affection and interest. Let English and Indian women work hand in hand and prove to a cynical generation that the heart of England can beat in unison with the heart of India, and that in a few noble souls East and West have already met:

"Trust the soul that breathes in every soul
Into one great friendship let men enter,
The stars and the planets as they roll
Find in one sun their common centre."

Our national epic the *Mahabharata* expressed the same great thought in words with which I shall end my paper,

"Small souls enquire, Belongs this man
To our race or tribe or clan,
But larger-hearted man embrace
As brothers all the human race."

DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

Sitting in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 22.

The Members of the Decentralisation Commission arrived 8 30 a.m, to-day by a Special train from Bombay and were met at the Central Station by the Hon'ble Mr. H. Bradley, C. S. I., Chief Secretary to Government.

The following non-official gentlemen have up to the present offered to give evidence before the Commission:—Mr. V. Krishnaswamy Iyer, Madras; Mr. K. Perraju, Cocanada; Sir V. Bashyam Iyengar, Mr. P. Venkatapiah Pantalu, Masulipatam; Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar, Salem; Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswamy Rao, C. I. E., ex-Dewan of Travancore; Mr. G. Srinivasa Rao of Madura, and Mr. Mahomed Habibullah Saheb of Vellore. The first four gentlemen will be examined at Rajahmundry; the rest in Madras.

This afternoon the Hon'ble Mr H. Bradley, C. S. I., Chief Secretary to Government, is being examined.

The following Press Communique has been issued by the Secretary to the Commission:—

The Royal Commission upon Decentralisation will meet daily at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 10-30 a. m., from the 23rd instant to 3rd December. Its sittings will be public. The heads of enquiry which are intended for the general guidance of those who may desire to tender evidence are published below. Any persons in the Madras presidency who may wish to appear as witnesses are invited to send without delay a written statement of evidence, which they propose to give, to the Secretary to the Commission at the Secretariat, but the Commission desires it be clearly understood that it may not be possible to hear all persons applying to give evidence and that written statements presented will not be accepted in their entirety should they contain matter which is irrelevant to the present enquiry. Non-official witnesses attending before the Commission will be paid their actual travelling expenses by the Commission, not exceeding amounts admissible to witnesses in a Civil Court.

Then follow 36 heads of enquiry of which the first 14 relate to matters touching the Government of India and its relations with Provincial Governments. The remainder relate to matters touching the Provincial Governments and their relations with the authorities subordinate to them.

ARRIVAL OF LADY CLARKE.

Unfortunate Accident Delays Landing.

Her Excellency Lady Clarke and Miss Clarke arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer "Marmora" yesterday morning. The steamer anchored off the Customs House shortly after five o'clock. Later, Captain Greig, Military Secretary and Captain Drummond, A.D.C., drove to the Apollo Bunder and proceeded on board in the launch "Aid". At about 7-45 His Excellency, accompanied by Captain Talbot, A.D.C., drove to the Bunder and left to board the Marmora in the R. I. M. Launch "Bee."

At about half-past eight H. E. returned with Miss Clarke, Captain Greig and Captain Talbot to the Bunder. It was then announced that Lady Clarke met with an accident on Thursday while descending the companion a fall resulting in a strained leg. She was consequently unable to leave in the "Bee" and remained on the "Marmora." The vessel entered the Victoria Dock at about mid-day. Her Excellency landed at the Victoria Dock, at about 4-45 p.m. and proceeded to Government House, Malabar Hill

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

SOCIALISM AND PARTIES.

Lord Curzon's Lecture.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

[redacted] elections have gone badly for the Socialists have been smitten hip and thigh, the Liberals only captured 22 seats from their opponents, the Unionists ousted 134 of their opponents. Even the Labour party did so well as the Liberals, winning exactly the same number of seats. In nearly thirty boroughs the Socialists made determined efforts but only gained five seats. It was not merely in England they did badly. Even in Glasgow with its swarming working class population the Collectivists were soundly beaten, and the majority against Mr. Keir-Hardie's brother was no less than 500. Of course, politics in municipal elections are not quite the same as politics in Parliamentary elections, but they are generally regarded as indicating the prevailing feeling on the wider issues of the day. For the moment it looks as if an anti-Socialistic wave were passing over the country and that the Liberals are suffering for the sins of other people, as they would themselves say of the encouragement their policy has given to the Collectivists as Unionists to contend The Council of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations, in their report to be submitted at the Birmingham Conference next month, assume that the growth of Socialism is largely owing to the present Government being in power. The Socialists are highly organized, they can carry on a campaign at much less cost than the Conservative party, and they have the advantage of standing to win everything and lose nothing. In the opinion of the committee the best way of dealing with the question is—(a) by a vigorous campaign this autumn and winter; (b) by urging on the women the dangers of Socialism to the home life of the country; (c) by impressing on the working men that social reform is and always has been one of the chief objects of the party, an object which it endeavours to carry out by methods which are both sane and practical; (d) by showing the people that the future prosperity of the country and the success of social reform depend not on a system of a universal State ownership and control, but on the improvement of industries and a sound system of fiscal reform. The Liberals are between the Devil and the Deep Sea, as Dr. Macnamara speaking at Reading on Monday when the full results of the municipal contests were known said; Liberals and Radicals not only abused by the antediluvian Tory for being too progressive, but by the eager Socialist for being too slow and reactionary. He showed some alarm at what he called the great anti-Socialist crusade. Its purpose, he declared, was perfectly clear; it was to frighten the weak-kneed among the Liberal party, and to induce

miles in length with France, Germany, Italy, Portugal and the Congo State, not to mention our frontiers with Native States and tribes. These frontiers have to be settled, demarcated, and then maintained. We commonly speak of Great Britain as the greatest sea-power, forgetting that she is also the greatest land-power in the universe." What he said about the Anglo-Russian agreement will be read with special interest in Bombay. In the Agreement just concluded between Great Britain and Russia about Central Asia the integrity and independence of Persia are once more guaranteed by the two great contracting parties, thereby constituting that country a true buffer State between their respective dominions; but a new provision is introduced in which while rival spheres of interest, Russian and British, are created on the north and [redacted] respectively, a zone is left between them of [redacted] tunity to both Powers. This is an [redacted] wanting both in expediency and p[redacted] more so as the so-called neutral [redacted] exclusively out of the regions in [redacted] interests have hitherto been and ought [redacted] supreme. The same Agreement contains a further novelty in international diplomacy, in the shape of a neutralizing pledge about Tibet made by two Powers, one of which is contiguous while the other has no territorial contact whatever with that country. Tibet is not a buffer State between Great Britain and Russia; the sequel of the recent expedition has merely been to make it again what it had latterly ceased to be, namely, a mark or frontier protectorate of the Chinese Empire. His praise of frontier work was, as might be expected, unstinted. Outside of the English Universities no school of character exists to compare with the frontier; and character is there moulded, not by attrition with fellow-men in the arts or studies of peace, but in the furnace of responsibility and on the anvil of self-reliance. Along many a thousand miles of remote border are to be found our twentieth-century Marcher Lords. The breath of the frontier has entered into their nostrils and infused their being. Courage and conciliation—for unless they have an instinctive gift of sympathy with the native tribes they will hardly succeed—patience and tact, initiative and self-restraint, these are the complex qualifications of the modern school of pioneers. To these attainments should be added—for the ideal frontier officer—a taste for languages, some scientific training, and a powerful physique. The work which he may be called upon to perform may be that of the explorer or the administrator or the military commander, or all of them at the same time. The soldier, perhaps more often than the civilian, furnishes this type; and it is on the frontier that many of the greatest military reputations have been made. The frontier officer takes his life in his hands; for there may await him either the knife of the Pathan fanatic, or the more deadly fevers of the African swamp. But the risk is the last thing of which he takes account. He feels that the honour of his country is in his hands. I am one of those who hold that in this larger atmosphere, on the outskirts of Empire, where the machine is relatively impotent and the individual is strong, is to be found an ennobling and invigorating stimulus for our youth, saving them alike from the corroding ease and the morbid excitements of Western civilization. To our ancient Universities, revivified and reinspired, I look to play their part in this national service. Still from the cloistered alleys and the hollowed groves of Oxford, true to her old traditions, but widened in her activities and scope, let there come forth the invincible spirit and the unexhausted moral fibre of our race. Let the advance guard of Empire march forth, strong in the faith of their ancestors, imbued with a sober virtue, and, above all, on fire with a definite purpose. The Empire calls, as loudly as it ever did, for serious instruments of serious work. The frontiers of Empire continue to beckon. May this venerable and glorious institution, the nursery of character and the home of loyal deeds, never fail in honouring that august summons."

FRANCO-BRITISH EXPEDITION.

Now that it has been definitely decided that India is after all to participate in the Franco-British Exhibition it is to be hoped that no effort will be spared to make the display worthy of the most important portion of the thing's dominions. The arrangements are in the hands of an energetic executive committee consisting of Sir William Lee Warner, Sir David Barr and Sir Edward Law, with Mr. B. J. Rose as Secretary. Mr. Rose had a great deal to do with exhibitions and his assistance will be most valuable. It is understood that the Government of India contribute £10,000 and £5,000 more if necessary.

THE INHUMANITARIAN COMMITTEE.

I referred I think last week to the demand of a body of well-meaning enthusiasts styling themselves the Indian Humanitarian Committee that the State should withdraw its support of the Pasteur Institutes which have been established in various parts of the Peninsula. This calm request took the shape of an address to Mr. Morley which was criticised in severe but not too severe terms by some of our papers. The "Times", with recollections of the three tailors of a transpontain back street, said in the course of its comments:—"We cannot claim any other acquaintance with this Committee than such as is conveyed by the address in question, nor do we know anything concerning their numbers, their *status*, or their capacity to form an opinion worth considering upon the question with which they attempt to deal." The Honorary Secretary replies pointing out that the Indian Humanitarian Committee represents a branch of the Humanitarian League, and that among its members are Surgeon-General Sir J. H. Thornton, I.M.S., Sir Henry Cotton, M.P., Sir William Wedderburn, Colonel H. B. Hanna, Mr. Edward Carpenter, Mr. William Tebb, Dr. A. K. Coomaraswamy, Dr. T. Baty, and other well-known reformers. "One of our principal objects", he adds, "is to prevent the importation of cruel European practices in defiance of the sentiment of the Indian people." I hope that the "Times" is impressed by the array of names, but perhaps it would have been more impressed if the Honorary Secretary had mentioned numbers as well. The following reached me a week ago, but too late to be transmitted by the last mail:—

53 Chancery Lane, W. C., November 1st, 1907.

FLOGGING IN INDIA.

The following telegram has been sent to the Right Hon. John Morley, M.P., Secretary of State for India:—

"Pending your decision concerning flogging in India, the Indian Humanitarian League strongly urges desirability of remitting recent sentences passed upon youths for political offences in Calcutta."

(signed) JOSEPH COLLINSON.

It will be seen that the "Indian Humanitarian Committee" has, in Mr. Collinson's telegram, blossomed into the Indian Humanitarian League. I see that the executive committee, of the "Indian Humanitarian Committee"—"Indian Humanitarian League" or whatever it should be called—consists of Dr. T. Baty, D.C.L., Mr. Ernest Bell (Treasurer and Chairman), Mrs. H. Bradlaugh Bonner, Mr. Joseph Clayton, Mr. Joseph Collinson (Hon. Secretary), Mr. Donald Ferguson, Mr. J. Frederick Green, Mrs. A. M. Lewis, Mr. Henry S. Salt, Captain Arthur St. John, P. C. Tarapore, Sir Edmund Verney, Bart., and Howard Williams, M.A.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Sir James La Touche has entered upon his duties at the India Office as a member of the Secretary of State's Council.

I understand that Sir Stewart Colvin Bayley, Chairman of the Council of the Society of Arts, will in his opening address on the 20th instant, devote himself to reviewing the part taken by Clive in the establishment of the Indian Empire. Clive was connected with Sir Stewart's family and for this as well as other reasons the address ought to be very interesting. Clive was a member of the Society of Arts and, as Mr. Karkaria has, I think, pointed out, it struck a medal in honour of Plassey. The Society is now entering upon its 150th Session, and I am glad to say, with undiminished vigour.

Mr. Unwin is publishing in his Colonial Library Mr. A. G. Hales's new novel "A Lindsay o' the Dale." It deals with the fortunes of a British family in Australia at the time when the penal settlements were in full force. Mr. Hales is on familiar ground in this book, for he was born in the bush, and spent much of his life amid the scenes he depicts. The book is considered by those who have read it to be the most powerful thing the author has yet done.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath, says:—"it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and medicinal Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed, Cheapside, Grocers, etc., etc.

VICEROY IN RANGOON.

Opening of the New Port Works.

MAGNIFICENT ILLUMINATIONS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, November 22.

This morning the Viceroy was invited by the Rangoon Port Commissioners to open the new Port Works.

Their Excellencies drove down to Keighley Street Jetty, which was suitably decorated, accompanied by Lady White, Lady Violet Elliot, Miss White, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma and Staffs and [redacted] by His Honour's Body Guard. At the [redacted] their Excellencies were met by Mr. G. C. [redacted]h, Chairman of the Rangoon Port Commissioners, and were introduced to the Members on the Port Trust Board. The Irravaddi Flotilla Company's steamer "Revenge" which steamed two miles up Rangoon River to give the Viceroy an opportunity of seeing the line marked by boats and barges along which the proposed training wall is to be built at an estimated cost of 125 lakhs, fifty lakhs of which sum has been granted from imperial and provincial funds. The Hastings Shoal is also to be removed and by these improvements the harbour will have its capacity doubled and there will be accommodation provided for ships of any size and at all states of the tide.

After the Chairman read the address of the Port Commissioners detailing the progress made and the construction of the New Port Works and acquisition of 130 lakhs, recited the interesting fact that the ordinary revenue of the port which in 1901 was Rs. 12,61,200 had in 1906-07. increased to Rs. 20,28,089. At the conclusion of the address the Viceroy was presented with a beautiful silver casket, a facsimile in every detail of a Burmese paddy boat. While Lady Minto received an exquisite ruby bracelet.

In replying to the address of the Rangoon Port Commissioners the Viceroy said:—

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

"Gentlemen,—It has been very gratifying to Lady Minto and myself to listen to the kind words of your address on our arrival in Burma and it is a great pleasure to me to have the opportunity of being present at this celebration to-day which you justly say must mark an epoch in the history of the port of Rangoon and an epoch too in the ever advancing trade and prosperity of the provinces Every Viceroy who has visited Burma has spoken with enthusiasm of its continued progress. Its potentialities are perhaps greater than those of any other province. It is a land of immense natural resources with its teak forests, its enormous area under rice and its minerals, the scientific development of which is only now beginning. It is therefore all important that the Port of Rangoon, situated on a mighty river, navigable for many hundred of miles, should be so equipped as to enable it to deal not only with the huge volume of exports and imports now passing through it, but with the vast development of trade which the experience of the past tells us so triumphantly must continue to increase for many years to come. You tell me very truly that the work of constructing a port is one that is never finished. But, Gentlemen, I hope and believe that the draining of the waters which you are so courageously undertaking will prove to be one of the engineering triumphs of the world against which this mighty river may strive in vain.

"I am afraid figures appeal little to the imagination. There is no attractive romance about them, but the statistics you have given in your address as to the increased trade of the Port since Lord Curzon's visit in 1901 are full of interest. The registered tonnage now entering the Port has nearly doubled since then. The total value of the seaborne trade was increased by about 25 per cent and your revenue has risen by about 60 per cent in the same time, whilst in the same period you have been able to carry out extensive works. I congratulate you on their success, and on the judgment with which they have been financed as well as on your farseeing recognition of the necessity for maintaining the arrangements of the Port on a level with the industrial and commercial requirements of the country.

"Very possibly, Gentlemen, you are acquainted with a book which was lately placed in my hands entitled "Oriental Commerce." It was compiled by an Officer of the East India Company, Mr. Milburn, in 1813, during the Viceroyalty of my ancestor, Lord Minto. I will not weary you with the statistics it contains. I am sure you would find it full of interest as a comparison between the trade of Rangoon at that time and of the present. As Mr. Milburn states that the trade of the port is very inconsiderable, though the forests produce inexhaustible quantities of teak timber, whilst his ideas of wharfage were evidently primitive, for he goes on to say that the banks of the river are so soft and flat that there is little need of labour for the formation of docks and that Rangoon having long been the asylum of insolvent debtors from the different Settlements in India is crowded with foreigners of desperate fortune who find from the Burmans a friendly reception and for the most part support themselves by carrying on a petty trade.

"Again may I congratulate you, Gentlemen, on the change in the times? I have had a statement prepared by the Commerce and Industry Department showing the aggregate seaborne trade of Government transactions for the last five years. The figures do not quite tally with those given in your address owing, I think, to the Department having excluded Government transactions which are included in the figures. You give the average annual value of the imports in the period dealt with, excluding coasting trade, was 814 1/2 lakhs (£5,430,000) and of exports 1,248 lakhs (£8,320,000) including the coast trade. The average annual value of the trade of the Port between 1902 and 1907 would appear to have been 3.400 lakhs (£22,666,666). You may indeed be well satisfied with your prospects and I am heartily glad that the Secretary of State has approved of the Government and with the Port Trust the expenditure on the great schemes which you have now in hand. I should have been much disappointed if any difficulties had occurred in respect of the contribution of the Government of India.

"Gentlemen, I cannot but feel that this is a great day in the history of the Port of Rangoon and I share with you fully in your hope for a brilliant future and I now declare this Wharf open. I cannot thank you sufficiently, Gentlemen, for the magnificent casket containing the address and the beautiful gifts you have presented to Her Excellency and I can assure you they will remain as heirlooms in my family in memory of this eventful day."

The illuminations in the Dalhousie Park yesterday night were really carried out on a magnificent scale by Mr. John Short, formerly Municipal Secretary, to whom, they were specially entrusted on account of his great organising faculty and the decided success he made when Lord Curzon visited Burma.

Lord and Lady Minto, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, Lady White, Lady Violet Elliot, Miss White, and the two respective Staffs arrived on the beautifully lit grounds at 11 o'clock, and were rowed across the water on a golden barge to the Boat Club where the Members were "At Home." All the trees in the park were hung with various coloured lamps, the illuminations being carried down to the water's edge and their reflection let an indefinable charm and beauty. The Members of the Boat Club rowed about on the lake in all kinds of craft including motor launches which were most handsomely and bewitchingly decorated, and as their occupants paddled about under a beautiful moon, enjoying the music of gramophones, Burmese musicians and the fine band of the Devonshire Regiment which was at intervals subdued by the bursting of rockets sent off from the middle of the Royal Lake the scene was indescribably beautiful and fairy-like. Their Excellencies and cortege were rowed all around the Royal Lake and got a magnificent view of the carnival over which the uprising gilded shaft of the Great Dragon Pagoda dominated and was quite discernible in the radiant beam of an electric light, specially fitted up to illuminate it. It was a lovely sight unprecedented in beauty and kept the public in the grounds till long past midnight.

This afternoon the Viceroy was present at the Rangoon races. To-night there will be a State Ball held at Government House at which a distinguished and brilliant gathering will be present. To-morrow Their Excellencies will visit the timber yards of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation to see the elephants at work lifting and stacking huge of logs unconverted timber and Their Excellencies may not improbably visit the boat races at the lakes to-morrow afternoon. They will be present at the fireworks to take place to-morrow night.

Lady Ruby Elliot is expected to land here from England to-morrow.

TRIAL OF MR. STERLING.

Charge of Shooting his Bearer.

THE JURY'S VERDICT.

JUDGMENT TO-DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, November 21.

In the Punjab Chief Court before Mr. Justice Reid Mr. E. L. Sterling was placed on his trial upon the following charges:—

That you on or about the 26th day of September 1907 at Lahore caused the death of one Lachman, a bearer, by firing a pistol;

And that you fired the pistol with the knowledge that it was likely to cause death or to cause such bodily injury as is likely to cause death and thereby committed an offence under the 2nd part of Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Allweyn Turner appeared to prosecute and Mr. Arthur Grey defended.

A plea of not guilty having been entered, a Jury was empannelled.

Ajudhia, a witness, said:—The deceased Lachman was my elder brother. I was out of employment and lived with him. On the night when my brother died I was lying on a "charpoy" recovering from a slight fever. I heard the report of a pistol. The deceased called out "Ajudhia, brother, come, the "Sahib" has killed me." I ran to him. He was lying outside. I lifted him up and took him away to the servants' quarters and laid him on a "charpoy." The "Chaukidar" and a "Punkah" coolie ran to the Civil Surgeon's house. Two constables came, and I went with them to the Charing Cross police post. When I came back, the "Sahib" put my brother into a phaeton and took him to the hospital. The "Sahib" was a kind master to my brother. He threatened me once. He sometimes threatened the other servants but he never threatened my brother.

Cross-examined by Mr. Grey—My brother had a family at Sultanpur in Oudh. I do not contribute to the support of my brother's family, because I earn nothing for myself. I do not know who supports them. I suppose God supports them.

The Judge,—I am afraid I do not see the object of these questions.

Mr. Grey.—They are very material I can assure you.

The Judge.—In what way? It is on the record that the accused paid Rs. 300 as compensation to the deceased's widow.

Mr. Grey.—Exactly, and what I am going to suggest is that the witness had an obvious interest in that Rs. 300.

The Judge.—Then why not ask him what became of the Rs. 300.

Mr. Grey.—I am coming to that.

The witness continuing under cross-examination said.—The Rs. 300 was paid to my brother's widow. I also have a wife and my children They live at Sultanpur with my brother's widow.

Kazi Ghulam Rabbani, the Extra Assistant Commissioner who recorded the dying statement of Lachman at the Hospital on the night of the occurrence, proved the statement.

Cross-examined by Mr. Grey.—The accused did not ask any questions to Lachman. He may have suggested questions to other people who were present. I do not remember whether the accused was asked if he had any questions to put. I did not ask him if he had any questions.

Mr. Grey.—Don't you think it would have been fairer to have given him an opportunity of cross-examining the wounded man after the man's statement had been taken down?

The Judge—Isn't that rather a question for you to address to the Jury.

Mr. Grey—No doubt it is a question for the Jury also.

The Judge.—But why should you ask this witness whether what it was fair that in any case would be merely a matter of his personal opinion.

Mr. Grey.—It would be a matter of his official knowledge. He is a Magistrate and he knows what is right and what is wrong in such cases.

The Judge—Why not ask him what is the usual course in such cases.

The Judge to the witness.—Is it usual when recording a dying statement to give the accused, if present, an opportunity of cross-examining the accused?

The Witness.—Not outside a Court of law. Not in a hospital.

Mr. Grey—Did you know at the time you recorded the statement that the man was dying?

The Witness—No.

Mr. Grey to the Court—You quite admit that in the case of a dying statement it may not be usual to bring in the accused to ask questions; but in this instance the statement was not regarded as a dying statement at the time it was made, and therefore my point is that it would have been fairer to have permitted the opportunity for cross-examination.

Mr. Grey to the witness.—Was the accused present while the dying statement was being recorded?

The Witness—Part of the time. The rest of the time he was outside the room.

Did the wounded man sign the statement after it had been recorded?—No.

Why not?—He was prevented by pain.

Re-examined by Mr. Turner—Did you prevent the accused from being in the room the whole of the time while the statement was being recorded?—No.

Did you prevent him from putting any questions if he had wanted to cross-examine the wounded man? No.

Mr. Turner to the Court—I now put in the dying man's statement.

Mr. Grey—I object.

The Judge—On what ground?

Mr. Grey—On the ground that the statement is unsigned. That it was made partly in the absence of the accused and that the accused was not given the opportunity of cross-examining the wounded man.

The Judge—What authority have you for your objection?

Mr. Grey—I have a whole mass of authorities. For brevity, I may be content to quote a former ruling of this very Court.

The learned Counsel here quoted a number of cases and then entered upon an argument of some length with the Bench upon the point at issue, at the end of which the Judge said—I overrule your objection.

The statement of the dying man was then read to the Jury by Mr. Turner. It was as following:—

Translation of the statement of Lachman, son of Kali Din of Mansa Moridka Police Station, Ali District, Sultanpore, Caste Khar, age 50 years. Last year on April 11th 1906 I was employed by Mr. Sterling. I worked with him till to-day. The "Sahib" returned from outside at 9 o'clock. He called for dinner. The "khana" (eatables) was bad The "Sahib" asked Nabi Bakhsh, "khidmatgar," to call the "khansama." Nabi Bakhsh said that the "khansama" had gone. The "Sahib" came into the daftar (office) and asked where is the newspaper. Then he took out the pistol and said it contained nine cartridges and that he could shoot nine "naukar" (servant). The "Sahib" told me to go out at once. I came out near the entrance of the portico and the "Sahib" gave me two kicks, then I ran. The "Sahib" fired the pistol and I fell down. It was outside the verandah. I got the shot in the back. The "Sahib" did not fire again. I did not know who brought me here. I was in the service of the "sahib" for about two years. I got my pay regularly. The "Sahib" occasionally threatened and showed the pistol, but did never fire. The "Sahib did not take any liquor at his house. I do not even know whether he took any. The "Sahib" used to give me the pistol to clean and take out the bullet. I did not clean the pistol for the last two or three months. I do not know for certain, but it was before the "Sahib" went to Murree. Previously the "Sahib" threatened by showing the pistol. To-day I do not know whether it was my ill-luck that the pistol went off. The Babu had brought important papers regarding the riot case. Those papers were wanted by the "Sahib." I gave the papers to him. The "Sahib's" object was to do some work, The "Sahib" gave me two kicks in the hall. I never cleaned the pistol until ordered to do so, nor did I touch it at night. The pistol remained in the drawer. Some time past the "Sahib" placed it under his pillow. The "Sahib" was always kind to me. I always got "haq dasturi" (customary dues).

Mr. J. F. Fleming, Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, gave technical evidence as to the nature of the wound. He said the wound passed right through the abdomen from back to front. It was such a wound as might have been caused by a pistol bullet. The direction was oblique to the right and slightly downwards. There was no indication that the bullet had recocheted before striking the deceased.

The Court here adjourned for luncheon and in the interval, the Judge, the Jury, the Counsel, the Court Officials and Mr. Rundle, Superintendent of Police, drove to the house lately occupied by the accused and examined the scene of the occurrence marking the various essential places with bricks and comparing the distances with those shown on the map. They also examined the lamp in the verandah the only light stated to have been burning outside the house that night, and they looked carefully at the rooms inside the house where the altercation preceding the shooting incident was alleged to have taken place.

At the resumed hearing Nabi Bakhsh said—I was "khitmatgar" of the accused. I was with him one and a half years. On the night in question the "Sahib" came in about 9-45 p. m. The dinner was not well cooked and the "Sahib" called for the "khansama." I told him that the "khansama" had gone. The "Sahib" got angry and kicked me. Later the 'Sahib' showed a pistol in his hand. I went to my house to take supper. Presently I heard the report of a pistol. Then I heard Lachman say—"Mardala, Mardala, Sahib ne goli mardya."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, November 22.

In the Punjab Chief Court, before Mr. Justice Reid, on Thursday, the trial was resumed from the proceeding day of Mr. E. L. Sterling.

Ram Uthar Chaukidar said:—I am of the same caste as Lachman and Ajudhia. On the night in question I was on duty close to the porch. The Sahib returned at 10 o'clock. About half an hour later I heard the Sahib shouting "Bhago, bhago." Lachman came running out of the house shouting "Sahib jane do, Saheb jane do." The Saheb followed and was on the top of the steps when the pistol went off. Lachman called out, "Hai! Sahib-ne goli mardia." The Sahib had a pistol in his hand at the time that the pistol went off. The Sahib was holding it in his left hand with his elbow close to his side and his forearm extended at right angles to the body in a forward direction. The Sahib was standing square.

Mr. Borthwick, of the Police, said: Mr. Sterling gave me the pistol (produced in Court). He took it from a drawer in a bed-room. There were seven loaded cartridges in the magazine of the pistol and one in the chamber. The full charge is nine cartridges. The pistol is fired by pressing both the trigger and a spring at the back of the handle. Pressing the trigger will not fire the pistol unless the spring at the back of the handle is also pressed. The pistol has a safety bolt.

Other formal witnesses having been called, Mr. Turner put in the statement made by Mr. Sterling before Mr. Mant, the Committing Magistrate. The Clerk of the Court read out the statement as follows:—

E. L. Sterling, accused.

Q.—Did you shoot the deceased?

A.—Yes, but not deliberately.

Q.—Will you explain what occurred?

A.—I came back from the Club, I think about 9-45 p. m. I ordered dinner which was very bad, so I sent for the Khansama. He had gone and I got very angry with the Khitmatgar and kicked him out of the room. Then I went across through the bed-room to my office-room where I found a great deal of work waiting for me. My Bearer started to tell me something. I think it was about an empty house that I had been enquiring after. I said Don't tell me that. Now I have too much work to do. Then he started telling me something about the punkah coolies' wages. I repeated that I had too much to do to attend to domestic things then. I sat down to work in the bed room. He reappeared in a few seconds with my pistol which I had given him in the course of the day to clean according to custom He handed it to me with the remark that there was a cartridge in it and so he had not attempted to clean it. I went into the bed room with it, took the magazine off the chest of drawers, rammed it into pistol and was about to put the pistol in the holster and to put it away in the drawer when the Bearer started another subject or else reverted to the subject of the empty house. I got very cross with him and said Dikh Mat Karo or something of that sort and kicked him out of the bed-room door down the hall and through the front door and across the verandah. He ran away across the compound to the left, but I got no further than the steps where the pistol which was still in my hand exploded. I heard him yell but could not see where he was as it was pitch dark. I went out into the porch and called "koi hai." There was no answer. I thought that the servants must have all run away imagining that I shot deliberately and, not being able to talk the language sufficiently well, I went out to try and find some "Sahib" who could come in and explain.

Q. Do you usually keep this pistol loaded?

A. Yes but I unload it when I give it out to be cleaned. On this occasion apparently I had only taken out the magazine and not the bullet which was in the chamber.

Q. You say that you kicked the man down the hall etc., do you mean that you kicked him all the way?

A. I kicked him three times. I should think my attention was simply to get him out of the house.

Q. How do you account for the pistol going off?

A. I must have pulled the trigger unin entionally.

Q. Why was the safety bolt not up?

A. The bearer must have pulled it down to open the pistol. It can't be opened without putting down the bolt.

Q. When you heard the Bearer yell did you know he had been shot?

A. I thought he might have been but I did not know.

Q. Why did not you go to see?

A. I thought that the Bearer had run away with the other servants.

Q. What were you doing with the pistol at the time when it went off?

A. I was carrying it in my hand but I don't know in what position.

Q. Why did you carry it in your hand when pursuing the bearer?

A. He annoyed me before I had time to put it down.

The Judge (to Mr. Sterling). Do you wish to add anything now to the statement which you made before the Committing Magistrate.

Mr. Sterling: I only wish to add that it was my habit to put the bolt of the pistol at safe before putting it away. But my attention was distracted on this occasion before I had time to do so. If I had time to think about the matter at all I should have supposed that the bolt was at safe when I was turning the bearer out of the house. I did not go into the dining room with the pistol at all (as some of the witnesses alleged). I did not see the Chaukidar in front of the house immediately after the accident. I speak very little of the vernacular and I do not know the word which the Chaukidar says I used (the word "bhago"), I did not see Lachman fall. The shooting was a pure accident.

Mr. Turner:—That concludes any case.

Mr. Grey in reply to the Judge intimated that he did not propose to call any witnesses.

The Court adjourned for luncheon. On the Court reassembling Mr. Turner addressing the jury summed up the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Grey rose to address the jury for the defence and spoke at length upon the various aspects of the case.

The learned Judge proceeded to sum up the case. But after the first few sentences his address to the jury was inaudible in the body of the Court.

The jury retired to consider their verdict and on their return found the accused not guilty of the charge of culpable homicide.

The Judge:—What is your verdict on the second charge?

The Foreman:—We find him guilty of a rash and negligent act but we recommend him to mercy as we are not unanimous.

The Judge:—By what majority do you find him guilty?

The Foreman:—Five to four.

The Judge:—I cannot accept a majority of five to four, I can accept a majority of six to three. You had better retire again and reconsider your verdict.

The Jury retired and after another interval returned into Court with a verdict of guilty on the second charge by a majority of six to three. They added a recommendation to mercy.

The Judge:—I accept the verdict.

Mr. Grey addressed the Court on the question of mitigation of sentences pointing out the youth of the accused, the fact that he had already been in jail a considerable time suffering at first great hardship until alleviation could be secured, the fact that compensation had readily been paid at the outset to the family of the deceased, the fact that the jury were not unanimous and that they had twice made a recommendation to mercy.

The Judge:—Sentence will be delivered on Saturday.

The total Civil Revenue of the Government of India directly brought to account up to the end of October last is shown by returns in this week's Gazette to be 8,936 lakhs against 3,856 lakhs in the corresponding period of last year.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

EVOLUTION OF THE SCARF.

It is always delightful to be able to talk about a "real novelty" writes our lady correspondent from Paris. In these days everything almost seems to be a revival or an imitation or an adaptation; novelties, in the strict sense of the word, are rare as the egg of the Great Auk, and far more desirable! In several of my recent articles I have spoken of the growing appreciation, in very fashionable and exclusive circles, of the shoulder scarf; in fact, it is true that the day of scarves is only now dawning, and that we shall find ourselves next spring as firmly wedded to our graceful scarves of crepe de Chine or radium as were our great-grandmothers to their fringed shawls.

SCARF OF CHAMOIS.

At this moment we have with us scarves of many kinds. Elaborate affairs edged with rich furs and with ends elaborately embroidered, or simple lengths of crepe de Chine, with hemstitched borders and fringed ends. Then—for outdoor wear—we have a very original and pretty scarf composed entirely of chamois leather and edged with fur. The chamois is generally cut away in a bold pattern to display the lining of white, or some pale-hued taffetas, and this scarf possesses the quality of being exceedingly comfortable as well as pretty. The chamois scarf is a novelty this season, but it is not the novelty to which I alluded at the beginning of this article. The novelty was an exquisite scarf specially created in Paris for a Russian Grand Duchess, and it has opened up a vista of possibilities in the world of fashion, so far as delicate shoulder-wraps are concerned.

A JAPANESE WRAP.

I have seen the same idea carried out in shell-pink and pearl-grey crepe de Chine, but in this case the embroideries were done in Japanese style—on the pink side a great flight of white storks making their way right across the ends; on the grey side there was a curious Japanese design in large flowers carried out in artistic tints of pink, grey, dull green, and orange; fringes of pale pink and pearl-grey silk finished off the embroidered ends. I must confess to having been charmed with these dainty garments: as I have said, they opened up wonderful possibilities for the immediate future, and with such handsome scarves as those just described the evening gown could afford to be severely plain. A princess of black satin or of mirror velvet. Just picture to yourself how distinguished it would look when accompanied by one of these superb shoulder wraps.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SUNDAY NEXT, BEFORE ADVENT, 24TH NOV. 1907.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-45 a m—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Harwood in A flat
9-30 a. m.—Litany.
Hymns—263, 485 and 318.
5-30 p m—Children's service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Canticles—Woodward in A.
Anthem—"The righteous living for ever"—Mendelssohn
Hymns—388, and 822.
Collections for—St George's Hospital

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-30 p.m
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8-30 a.m.—Choral—Celebration—of the Holy Communion.
Hymns—268, 178 and 319.
5-30 p m—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—166, 268, 280, 223 and 12.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist
7-15 a m—Matins and Litany
8 a m—Holy Eucharist—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Biscoe
6-30 p. m.—Evensong—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Langmore.
Alms for Choir and Organ.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a m—Holy Eucharist (sung).
9-30 a m—Litany
5-15 p m—Children's Service
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a m—Holy Communion
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m—Evening Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon
Offertories for the Hospital Nursing Association

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
6-30 p.m—Evening Service.
Psalm—23
Hymns—353, 424 and 361.
Collections for St. George's Hospital Nursing Association.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wamby Road.)

8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Service at Parel—Rev Alex S Crichton
11 a.m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S Crichton
Hymns—524, 5-, and 427.
Psalm—136.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev C Ryder Smith, B.A.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher, Rev A J Bevnell,
5 p m—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. A J Bevnell.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith, B. A.
5 p.m—Sunday School.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.

9 a m and 6-30 p m—Sunday Services—Preacher, Rev J O'Brien.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Clare Road, Byculla.
Rev C. D. Hill, B. A., Pastor.

8-15 a.m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a.m.—Morning Services
6-30 p.m.—Evening Services.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
(Apollo Bunder.)

8 45 p.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Rev Ryder Smith and 6-30 p.m.—Rev A Wesley Mell
All seats free, all are Welcome.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Egypt," Captain F. R. Summers will sail to-day for London &c., with the English Mail of the 23rd November, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—

Apcar, Mr E M A
Ashworth, Lieut
Boldam, Miss F A R
Brighton, Mr
Brown, Col and Mrs E H and child
Bookes, Mr A
Burnett, Mrs H
Buzza, Sergt L
Boldam, Miss
Cave, Lt-Col and Mrs W
Chuckerbutty, Mr A W
Colgrave, Mr G W
Carnegy, Mrs
Demetriade, Mr A C
Donnelly, Mrs and infant
Dickson, Mr A C
Fleming, Capt J K S
Ferguson, Mr
Gillespie, Mrs M L
Gordon, Mr G Grant
Goudge, Mrs and child
Gonsilo, Miss
Houston, Mrs
Hormusji Cawasji Dinshaw
Hathen, Mr Mrs Miss and child
Kemp, Mr J
LeMaistre, Mrs, Miss and child
Longford, Mrs D B
Macleod, Dr H A
Maconochy, Col and Mrs
Manby, Miss
McCaules, Asst Foreman
McCaules, Mrs
Morgan, Mr J
Moss, Mrs E de Vere
Outrim, Mr J J
Poder, Mr H G
Powell, Mrs
Philip, Mrs B and child
Service, Mr Geo
Shortland, Mr and Mrs C
Spedding, Mr W C
Sutherland, Miss A G
Shorpley, Mr R
Springett, Mr R E
Sorabji Mr S
Stewart, Capt A F
Tabor, Major A W
Todd, Miss
Turner, Mr C H
Vaughan, Mr
Vincent, Major F L
Watson, Mrs A G
Webb, Major and Mrs A E child and infant
Whittle, Mr
Wilson, Mrs J
Wilson, Mr J
Wynne, Mrs
Wallwork, Capt T J
Yes, Mr

IT TAKES PURE RICH RED BLOOD COURSING THROUGH YOUR VEINS

to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

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As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, V. P. P. Extra.

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY,—Nov. 2.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut W H Dickson to be Lieutenant

ADMIRALTY,—Nov 4

The undermentioned Boatswains have been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in His Majesty's Fleet:—Daniel Richard Plair Dated 9th September, John Welsh, dated 24th September

ADMIRALTY, Nov 6

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Knighthy Vere Ortebar, dated 15th November: Kenneth James Staff Dunbar, dated 28th February; Ernest Richardson Glass, dated 3 th May; Philip Ernest Unlacke-Townshend, dated 8 th September; Gunner Joseph Nicholas Edwards has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet, dated 31st October

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Stewart Keighley has been confirmed as sub-lieutenant, dated 21st October

ADMIRALTY,—Nov 7

Commander Frederick Dundas Gilpin-Browne has been specially promoted to the rank of Captain in His Majesty's Fleet for his services in connection with the saving of Torpedo Boat No 99 Dated 18th September

WAR OF

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]
LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

Court.—The King returned to London last Friday from Newmarket, and left on Saturday for Sandringham, where the King and Queen of Spain and Princess Henry of Battenberg arrived on Monday.—The German Emperor leaves for England to-day. Under medical advice, he will stay for a few weeks in the Isle of Wight after the State visit to the British Court.—Lord O'Hagan has been appointed a Lord in Waiting.

A Shoe and Leather Exhibition was opened on Monday at the Agricultural-hall.

Ecclesiastical.—The centenary of Protestant missions in China was celebrated last week at the Albert-hall. Lord Northampton presiding.—The Bishop of Clogher has been elected Bishop of Ossory.—The Church of Scotland has held a congress at Dundee.

Ireland.—The annual meeting of the Irish Landowners' Convention was held last week. One of its resolutions calls the Government's attention to the lawless cattle-driving movement.—The Prime Minister gave a sympathetic reply on Wednesday to a deputation from Irish County Councils on Land Purchase finance.—About 500 Belfast dock labourers struck work on Friday.

Law.—The Court of Appeal has upheld Mr. Justice Neville's decision that a landlord can seize, in distraining for rent, pictures exhibited on the premises for which rent is due.—The High Court has decided that a gas-engine supplied on the hire-purchase system is not distrainable for rent.—Mr. Rotherley's examination in the winding-up of the Joint Stock and Finance Corporation was concluded on Tuesday.—Mr. Justice Darling is hearing the libel case "Dakhyl v. Labouchere." The plaintiff, a throat and ear specialist, was described in "Truth" as a quack.—The Court of Appeal has upheld Mr. Justice Lawrence's decision that the Governors of Richmond Grammar School were not liable for the head-master dismissal of an assistant master without a term's notice.

London.—The rates in London parishes for the first year of Municipal Reform administration show a net saving of £287,000.—The epidemic of fever in London is still increasing.

Lord Rosebery on Saturday opened the London County Council's new day training college in Southampton-row, and urged that teachers must be fitted to impart the moral qualities which were at the root of the country's manhood and womanhood.

Naval and Military.—The 5th Lancers have been reported not fit for service, and five officers have been placed on half-pay.—Modifications in the battle practice of the Fleet have been approved.—Sir J. French has made his final report on the training of troops in the Aldershot command.—Sir J. French presided on Wednesday at a lecture by Col. Stone on heavy artillery in the field.

New Theatre.—A "serious comedy" by Rowan Orme, "Mrs. Ellison's Answer," was produced on Tuesday.

Pauperism.—The September return shows a decrease in England and Wales generally, but an increase in London.

Political.—The council of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture has adopted a committee's report recommending the formation of an independent agricultural Parliamentary party.—Mr. Lyttelton spoke at Warrington last week on the Socialist creed.—At Reading, on Monday, Dr. Macnamara expressed hostility to the Socialist demand for the abolition of private ownership of wealth.—In the English and Welsh municipal elections on Friday Unionists won over 135 seats, Liberals 22, Labour candidates 22, independents four, and Socialists five. The Socialists were severely defeated in 27 boroughs where they attempted to displace retiring councillors.

Railway Settlement.—At a great meeting on Sunday in the Albert-hall, Mr. R. Bell, M.P., dwelt on the difficulty of a conference even with officials for the consideration of grievances; and alleged that over 100,000 railway workers received 20s. a week or less. Of 97,631 members of the Amalgamated Society, 88,134 had voted, and 76,925 were in favour of a strike.—On Wednesday, as the result of negotiations conducted by Mr. Lloyd-George, both sides agreed to a scheme of conciliation boards and arbitration which is to last at any rate for seven years.

The Royal Institute of British Architects opened its session on Monday, Mr. T. E. Collcutt presiding.

Universities.—At Oxford, Lord Curzon of Kedleston on Saturday gave the Romanes Lecture, on "Frontiers."—The Governors of Manchester University are protesting against the reduction by £2,000 of the Government grant.—Mr. Asquith opened new chemical laboratories at the University College of Wales, Aberystwith, last week.—At St. Andrews, Lord Avebury has been elected Lord Rector without a contest.—At a meeting in London to promote the Permanent Buildings Fund of the University College of North Wales, a letter was read from the Prince of Wales heartily wishing success to the movement.

Wills.—Lord Brampton left in net personalty about £140,000, Mr. John Stirling £908,158, and Mr. J. P. Murphy, K. C., £234,402.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Our Sydney Correspondent says that Australia never asked for and does not desire preference on wool.—The M. C. C. team had a public welcome at Adelaide on Monday.

Canada.—Mr. Borden, the Opposition leader, on Saturday concluded a political tour during which he has addressed over 50 meetings.—Mr. Bourassa, Nationalist, has been severely defeated by Mr. Turgeon Liberal, in a test election at Bellechasse.

East Africa.—Mr. Churchill spoke at Nairobi on Tuesday, saying that the chief object of his visit was to acquire a personal interest in the country.

Pacific Islands.—The High Commissioner is leaving Fiji shortly for the New Hebrides to proclaim the Convention.

South Africa.—Our Johannesburg Correspondent says that the municipal elections there show a disquieting growth of apathy regarding town affairs.—Dr. Jameson opened his electoral campaign at Grahamstown on Wednesday. The Government, he said, had advanced education, built railways, provided irrigation facilities, and aided co-operation, while reducing expenditure by three millions annually.

Straits Settlements.—In the Legislative Council a resolution to reduce the vote for the military contribution has been defeated by the Governor's casting vote.

THE UNITED STATES.

Elections.—Tammany defeated the Hearst-republican fusion in New York on Tuesday, in spite of Mr. Hearst's attempt to get the Irish vote by an extraordinary attack on "The Times"—At San Francisco the "good government" mayor is victorious.—The Republicans have captured Kentucky.

The financial Crisis.—Mr. Morgan and his friend have been able to keep afloat the Lincoln Trust Company and the Trust Company of America. The result is that matters look more hopeful, and the President will not call an extra session of Congress for currency reform and kindred objects. The financial deadlock is telling on the country's industries. All the mints are working day and night to meet the demand for currency.

FOREIGN.

Abyssinia.—The Emperor has decreed compulsory education for all boys over 12.

Austria-Hungary.—Father Hlinka, a suspended priest, at a great meeting of Czechs in Prague on Sunday, described in strong terms the attempts of Magyar authorities to suppress Slovak nationality.

Egypt.—Sir Eldon Gorst, at a meeting of British officials on Saturday, said that Great Britain's mission in Egypt was not to rule the Egyptians, but to teach them to rule themselves.

France.—The 'Temps' regards the German Emperor's visit to England as indicating an improvement in Anglo-German relations which is a fresh justification for the "entente cordiale."—A violent drama by M. Bernstein, called 'Samson,' has appeared in Paris.—A wagon-load of shells exploded at Bourges on Saturday and nine of the ten men escorting it were killed.

Germany.—The Public Prosecutor is taking up the Moltke-Harden case, which will be transferred to a higher Court.—Adolf Brand, journalist, has been sentenced to 18 months in prison for a libel on Prince Bulow.—There have been isolated protest against the Papal Encyclical on Modernism, but a serious anti-Papal movement in Germany is unlikely.

Italy.—Signor Nasi is being tried by the Senate on charges of dishonesty as Minister of Public Instruction.—The buying, keeping, or selling of a pamphlet replying to the recent Papal Encyclical has been prohibited as a mortal sin.—The floods in Northern Italy damaged embankments and other hydraulic works alone to the extent of £1,000,000.

Russia.—The Duma, it is thought, will contain a majority in favour of a Constitution.—The large cities have returned a number of prominent Liberals.—M. Goorko, Asistant Minister of the Interior, is being tried on charges connected with a Government corn contract.—The daily record of crime is increasing, and with it grows repression.—The enormous rise in the prices of grain is causing distress among the poor.—Russia's application to join the Sugar Convention is to be considered at Brussels to-day.

Obituary.—Maj.-Gen. Frewer, V.C.; Capt. Tyrwhitt, R.N.; Sir J. Renals; Sir W. G. Pearce; Col. S. W. Rawlins; Col. R. Kincaid Smith; Lt.-Col. F. Samwell; Mr. A. H. S. Elwes; Mr. A. S. Field; Sir James Hector; George Engels; M. Leo Veigelsberg; Mme. A. Hartog.—'Times.'

DUKEDOM OF PORTLAND.

Claimant's First Witness.

AMAZING STORY.

London, November 8.

Enormous public interest was evinced to-day in the sensational and romantic Druce case, when the hearing of the charge of perjury against Mr. Herbert Druce was resumed at the Marylebone Police-court.

The issue now before the Court is a comparatively simple one. Mr. George Hollamby Druce, who is prosecuting, is the claimant to the Portland Dukedom and Estates, and to the portion of those estates which have devolved upon Lord Howard de Walden. He alleges that Mr. Herbert Druce committed perjury in an affidavit which he swore on March 28, 1898.

In that affidavit Mr. Druce stated that his father, Thomas Charles Druce, proprietor of the Baker-street Bazaar, died on December 28 1864, and that he saw him lying dead in his coffin.

The prosecution assert that T. C. Druce did not die on that date; that the funeral of 1864 was a mock one; and that T. C. Druce and the fifth Duke of Portland were one and the same person. The fifth Duke died in 1879.

Mr. G. H. Druce claims that as the Duke and T. C. Druce were one, he is the rightful heir to the Dukedom and estates.

Notwithstanding that admission was by ticket, the court was even more densely crowded than on the first day of the hearing when the prosecutor's counsel made his opening statement. The Bench was so packed with fashionably-dressed ladies that the magistrate, Mr. Plowden, had some difficulty in getting to his seat; while in the body of the court well-dressed men and women stood in serried ranks, interspersed with a large number of the Pressmen. Three members of the Press found refuge in the dock.

Mr. Atherley-Jones, K.C., M.P. and Mr. Goodman represented the prosecutor; Mr. Horace Avory, K.C., and Sir Charles Mathews appeared for the defendant; Mr. T. Crispe, K.C., represented the shareholders of G. H. Druce, Limited; and Mr. S. A. T. Rowlatt watched the proceedings on behalf of the Duke of Portland and Lord Howard de Walden.

NEW YORK WITNESS'S EVIDENCE.

On Mr. Plowden taking his seat, Mr. Avory at once referred to his application made at the previous hearing for leave to inspect the diary of Miss Mary Robinson, and said that a further letter was received from Mr. Kimber on November 1, in which he stated that Miss Robinson had been robbed of the diary that day. Mr. Kimber added:—

This is now the sixth theft which has taken place from my client, his advisor, and witnesses, of important documents supporting his (Mr. G. H. Druce's) title, and the information which I have been able to gather points to the instrumentality of some agents employed by your client in collusion with the agents of the Duke Portland and Lord Howard de Walden; and the whole circumstances will now be laid before the Court.

"This suggestion," added Mr. Avory, "is treated with the contempt it deserves, but I wish to point out to Mr. Edmund Kimber that there is a point at which excessive zeal becomes professional misconduct if not something worse."

Mr. Rowlatt also entered an emphatic protest against the disgraceful charge, which, he said, was entirely without foundation.

Mr. Kimber said he accepted full responsibility for writing the letter. He now expressed his regret.

Mr. Avory: I don't say that I am quite satisfied.

Mr. Plowden: You accept it as an instalment. (Laughter.)

Evidence of a sensational character was then given by Mr. Robert Caldwell, of New York. He is 71 years of age and somewhat infirm, with a short white military-looking moustache. Some of his answers were difficult to catch, and as he is rather deaf, he not infrequently misapprehended the questions of counsel.

Examined by Mr. Atherley-Jones, witness said he lived in Gray-street Borough of Richmond Staten Island New York. He added that his father was a farmer and miller-owner of some means. Witness had been an accountant. He lived in Ireland for twenty-one years then came to London, and after two years he went to New Zealand, because of the state of his lungs. He was suffering from a painful affection which disfigured him. He consulted various medical men in England on his return from New Zealand among them Sir Morell Mackenzie, and, was told that the malady was incurable. Then he heard that a Captain Joyce, of the 3rd Foot, had a cure, and he went to India to him. A cure was effected, and on his return again he saw Sir Morell Mackenzie who introduced him to the Duke of Portland in the early part of 1864 at Welbeck Abbey. The Duke was suffering from a similar malady, and witness stayed altogether at Welbeck two or three weeks. He effected a cure.

Did you become on intimate terms with the Duke?—Very.

Did you travel with him from Welbeck to London?—Yes.

How did you travel?—I accompanied him in the carriage from the Abbey to Workshop station. There the carriage was placed on a railway wagon, and in that way we were taken to London.

Mr. Plowden: Did you both remain in the carriage?—Yes.

Mr. Atherley Jones: When you reached the terminus, what happened?—There was a relay of horses to take the carriage to the bazaar in London.

What bazaar? The Baker-street bazaar.

Were there any private rooms in the bazaar?—Yes He had a private office there.

I mean rooms where he could remain?—Yes. I have slept there myself.

When the Duke was at the bazaar, did you hear anybody address him?—Only the manager.

And how did he address him?—As "The Prince."

To his face or behind his back?—Behind his back.

When the Duke was at the bazaar, what name did you know him by?—As "Mr. Druce."

Did he sometimes live at the bazaar?—I believe so.

Did you meet any member of his family there?—Yes, his wife.

Were you introduced to her?—I was, by the Duke. I was also introduced to the five children, the eldest of whom was twelve years old.

How did he address his wife?—He called her "Annie May," I think.

What did she call him?—"Mr. Druce."

But when she spoke direct to him?—As "Mr. Druce."

Anything else?—Not that I am aware of.

Did she ever call him by his Christian name?—"Never, so far as I heard," replied the witness.

Did he ever call her anything but "Annie May"?—Just after they had had a "scrap" he would call her "Liz" or "Crickey."

Mr. Plowden: Then the more they quarrelled the more affectionate they became. (Laughter.

COFFIN ORDERED.

Once when you were visiting at the bazaar, did you employ a carpenter?—Yes.

At whose request?—The Duke of Portland's. I asked the carpenter to make a box, but it was really a coffin.

What was the shape?—It was like a coffin, but it was not quite so tapering at the end.

Can you say about the date when the coffin was brought?—I think it was December 27, but I will not say for certain.

[Mr. T. C. Druce, according to the defence, was buried on December 28.]

Did you go to a store and buy some lead?—Yes.

At whose request?—At the request of the Duke of Portland.

How much did you purchase?—Two hundred pounds.

Mr. Plowden: Why two hundred pounds?—Because that was said to be about the weight of the person who was supposed to have died,

Mr. Atherley-Jones: Where was the lead taken to?—The Baker-street bazaar.

What was done with it?—I put it in the box, assisted by an old man

Where was the Duke when the lead was put in the coffin?—I cannot say; he was not there.

Did anything take place on the following day?—Yes, a funeral. I remember it distinctly.

Did a hearse come?—Yes, to the bazaar.

Where did it come from?—Not from an undertaker, but from an ordinary stable.

At whose request did you order the hearse?—At the Duke of Portland's.

Did you order the mourning coaches?—I did.

Also at the Duke's request?—Yes.

Mr. Plowden: Was the Duke's request in writing? "No," replied the witness, "he made it verbally."

Mr. Atherley-Jones: How many mourning coaches were there?—I ordered fifty altogether.

As far as you remember, you ordered fifty. Did you see the funeral?—I saw the coaches with men in them.

The witness went on to say he assisted to put the coffin in the hearse.

THE FUNERAL DAY.

Was there a body in the coffin?—Not a body, but only the lead and some brass. I put them in, and the old man put the lid on. On the morning of the funeral I saw the Duke at the bazaar, but he was not there that night. After the funeral I returned to Welbeck several times and saw the Duke there. On the day of the funeral I believe Mrs. Druce was at Hendon, her usual place of residence. I did not accompany the funeral. I finally parted with the Duke in February, 1865.

How much did you pay the carpenter who made the coffin?—£50. I also paid threepence or fourpence a pound for the lead.

Now look at this photograph (portrait passed to witness)?—It is one of the Duke of Portland.

Do you recognise these two photographs (two other portraits handed to him)?—They are photographs of the Duke of Portland as T. C. Druce.

They have masks on?—He was there personating T. C. Druce, although he was the Duke of Portland.

Did the Duke wear a beard?—Yes, here but not as the Duke of Portland.

Then he did wear a false beard?—Oh, yes! I not only saw him wearing it, but I saw him put it on. (Laughter.)

Where did he wear the false beard?—At the Baker-street bazaar. There was no necessity for him to wear at Welbeck.

The witness added that in 1871 he went from this country to New York. He first heard of this case in February last, when he read an account of it in the "New York World," and he communicated with certain people.

STORY OF A WILL.

Did you know anything about a will made by the Duke?—Yes, the Duke spoke to me about it.

Mr. Plowden: We must have the date of that.

The Witness: It was the first or second day after the funeral. I asked him if he as Mr. Druce had made a will. He was surprised at his own stupidity that he as Mr. Druce had not made one. He said he must have one made. This was the first or second day after the so-called death of T. C. Druce. I asked him what he would do about witnesses, and he replied: "Can you draw up a will?" I said I could not. Then he asked me if I knew a lawyer who could be trusted to do so. I said "No." (Laughter.)

Mr. Artherley-Jones: A very judicious answer.

The Witness: Don't take it that it is my general impression. I suppose there are some honest men among lawyers. (Renewed laughter, in which Mr. Plowden heartily joined.)

What passed after that?—He became very excited and said he must have a will made and signed. I parted with him that night, expecting to see him next morning, but I didn't meet him then.

Did you see him afterwards and speak to him about the will?—Yes, he said he had everything connected with the will completed to his satisfaction, and thanked me for reminding him of so important a matter.

Mr. Atherley Jones (addressing the magistrate): That sir, is all I have to ask.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BEGINS.

Mr Avory at once began to cross-examine.

Are you known as the "Great American Affidavit-maker"?—No.

Have you seen yourself so described in the American newspapers?—I have.

They don't think much of your affidavits in America, do they?—I have only made two in my life, and they were important.

One is in this case and the other in the case of a Mr. Stewart?—Yes.

Did you try to get a very large sum of money by means of the affidavit in the Stewart case?—I did not.

Did you ask the very moderate sum of $10,000 (£2,000) as the price of it?—Yes.

From the "New York Herald"?—Yes.

As recently as June this year?—Probably; it was within this year.

To put it plainly did you offer to sell the "New York Herald" a story about the late Mr. A. T. Stewart for the sum of $10,000?—Yes.

And was this story one about someone having forged a will of the late Mr. A. T. Stewart?—Yes.

And about someone having stolen the body of the late Mr. Stewart?—Yes. But I made no affidavit.

Never mind about the affidavit. Is not the part of the story you wanted to sell to the "New York Herald"?—Yes.

A story about his body having been dug up from his grave and transported to another place, and buried in a cellar?—Yes.

For years past have you not been trying to get money out of a judge's family by threatening to tell this story?—Never one cent.

Have you not threatened the members of that judge's family that you would expose the whole story?—I have not.

Have you never communicated with any member of that judge's family upon the subject?—I have.

I am afraid the name will have to come out sooner or later. Was not Judge Hilton named as one of the accused?—Yes.

Is not his son-in-law Albert Hilton still living?—I believe so.

Have you not been in communication with his son for the purpose of informing him of this story?—Yes.

With what object?—That I might return those letters. Do you swear that?—I do most certainly.

Why did you not return them when you wrote?—They were in the possession of the trustees, of whom I was one.

Who were the others?—I shan't tell you.

Why?—Because I gave a pledge that I would not disclose their names.

What were those letters?—Letters that passed between Judge Hilton and Mrs. Stewart.

Where are those letters now?—I decline to tell.

In the earth or the air, or where?—In a safe.

Where?—I decline to tell you; that is my answer.

A £700 SAFE.

Further questions put by Mr. Avory on the subject elicited that the safe cost £700 to construct that it can only be opened by three keys, each being held by a separate person; and that one of these keys the witness has held since 1884. The letters had been in the safe since the latter part of 1878 or 1879.

Has anyone made copies of these letters?—I have.

For what purpose?—To let Judge Hilton's son-in-law know that they existed.

Was not this gentleman one of the persons you threatened in connection with those letters?—I never threatened anyone.

When you were a party to the putting of those letters in the safe, did you promise Judge Hilton not to divulge their nature?—Yes; during his lifetime.

Did you not go to the office of the "New York Herald" in 1883 with an affidavit exhibiting copies of these letters, and offer to sell them?—I did not.

Did you make an affidavit on December 29, 1904, exhibiting copies of those letters with it?—I did.

Did you not go again to that same office in 1905, and again offer the story?—I did.

So then you as trustee of these letters, and keeping there in a safe so that they might be kept sacredly, did go to a New York paper and offer to sell them?—Yes.

For how much?—Ten thousand dollars.

When you offered the story to the "New York Herald" in 1904 they refused it?—They refused my price.

SKIRMISH WITH COUNSEL.

So you took it away and cooked it?—(Hotly): What do you say? It is an absolute lie that I have ever cooked the story.

Well, we will see. Did you go back to the "New York Herald" this year and take with you then this same story Herald about Stewart, the same story with a few embellishments?—I don't know what you are getting at.

Well, let us see. Is not Mr. Leo Redding the name of the City Editor of the "New York Herald," and is he not the gentleman you saw?—Yes one of the gentlemen.

Was it this year or last?—I think it was this year; perhaps it was last year. I really can't tell you.

Now turn your mind to the month of October, 1906. Did you at that time bring Mr. Redding an affidavit of the story of Stewart, containing, in addition, the story of the forgery and the suppression of a will—the story of Mr. Stewart's body having been snatched and buried in the vaults of the mansion in which he used to live?—I did not.

Did you tell him?—I might have told him.

Mr. Avory: Now, that is what I call "embellishing." (Laughter.)

The Witness: Don't use the word. I object to it.

Well, then, we will say that the second time the story got back to the "Herald" office, it had not been improved. Is that right?—It is not.

What was your object in going to the "New York Herald"?—What object would I have now, except to make money out of it?

Exactly. But Mr. Redding told you that if you could produced any evidence to substantiate your story, he would consider it?—Yes, he did.

Mr. Redding was quite frank, and took the public into his confidence about you. Did he not describe you as "the Great American Affidavit Maker"?—I believe he did.

"A BUNDLE OF LIES."

Did you read the statement?—I did. It was a bundle of lies.

Mr. Plowden: Did you contradict it?—Witness: I did not, sir.

Mr. Avory: Did you read it? The article finishes "Mr. Caldwell in his affidavit deals only with men who are dead?"—I saw that.

From this I should say that Mr. Redding does not think much of you?—Perhaps not. But I expect he thinks as much of me as I think of him. (Laughter.)

Counsel next asked a few questions about the date on which the witness placed himself in communication with the son-in-law of Judge Hilton, but without avail.

The fact is, then, you have never made anything out of this Stewart story?—Not up to now.

You have been trying for a long time—three years or more?—Perhaps so.

Therefore, for three years or more you have been trying to make something out of the Stewart story, and now you are trying your hand upon the Druce story?—I am not trying my hand. I can speak to fact when the time comes.

You said the same thing in the Stewart case?—No, I did not.

Ah! and that is what you will say to the end of your days?—All right, go on; you are trying to ridicule me.

Now, with regard to all you have been telling us to-day about the Duke of Portland, how much of the literature on the subject had you read up to the time of making the affidavit?—Only what appeared in the "New York World."

Of what date?—February 3 of this year I believe.

That was near month before you made the affidavit?—Yes.

Who led you to make that affidavit?—A friend of mine in New York.

His name?—I refuse to tell you.

Not a duke?—No, he is a reputable gentleman. (Much laughter.)

Why did you consult him?—He is a man of brains, who gives good advice.

Well, having made this affidavit, what did you do with it?—I gave it to a gentleman.

What did you think he wanted to do with it?—I thought the wanted to send it to a correspondent here (meaning England).

Do I understand that in making this affidavit you did it with the sole idea of furthering the end of justice?—You have supplied me with the very identical phrase. (Laughter.)

SAW SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

Did you not swear in that affidavit that, suffering from a bulbous affection of the nose, you in 1855 went to see among other distinguished men Dr. Jenner and Sir (then Mr.) Morell Mackenzie.—Yes.

Did you not say later that on your returning from India cured, you again saw Mr. Morell Mackenzie, who had told you before you went that your disease was incurable?—I do not know. You must remember it was about fifty years ago.

Yes, but you are charging your memory with things that happened at Welbeck Abbey fifty years ago?—Well, I do not know.

When did you go to India?—In 1861.

Then you saw him before. Where was it?—At some hospital. I don't know its name. I got a letter from Sir Dominic Corrigan to take to Mr. Morell Mackenzie in 1857.

Do you know that when you first saw Mr. Morell Mackenzie he was about seventeen years of age, and that in 1857 he would only have about twenty?—Yes, but the Duke knew him well.

How long did you keep that letter before delivering it?—About three years. I took it to New Zealand with me.

Ah! Waited for Mr. Morell Mackenzie to grow up, I suppose. Do you know, as a matter of fact, that Mr. Morell Mackenzie's first degree was taken in 1858? Now do you wish to withdraw anything you have said?—No, nothing.

When you returned from India, where did you see Mr. Morell Mackenzie?—It was then that I saw him at the hospital.

Was it the same hospital?—I do not think it was. I think now that the first time I saw him was at his own house.

Ah! You begin to realise that he could not have been in a hospital before you went to India. Now, don't insinuate. You must remember I was nearly stone blind, and I had to bring my brother to lead me to his house.

Can you remember any professional address in London where you saw him?—I think it was in Harley-street.

When did you last see him?—In 1870, I think.

Was it then that you saw him in Harley-street?—Possibly: I can't say for certain.

In reply to further questions, witness said he cured a poor man of a bulbous affection of the nose, at Mr. Morell Mackenzie's request. He thought Mr. Mackenzie advertised for one. Witness treated him at Mr. Mackenzie's house.

What did you do to his nose?—Ah ha-ha (Loud laughter.) Is that locked up in the safe too?—No, sir, that is locked up in my brain.

What was the man's name?—I don't know.

Did you cure any one else?—Yes, I cured the Duke of Portland. I also cured two Rajahs before I left India.

Were these Rajahs wealthy men?—Yes, each one paid me £5,000.

And the Duke also paid you £5,000? That made £20,000 you received?—I do not see how you make that.

But did you not receive a second £5,000 from the Duke?—Yes, but that was not for the nose. That was for putting the lead in the coffin. (Laughter.)

Tell me, for what reason did you give up this lucrative business of curing bulbous noses?—Because I had the whole medical faculty after me for dispensing medicines without being a medical practitioner.

You swear this was all?—I do.

Then medicines had to be taken?—Well, how else would you cure a man?

I thought it might be a surgical operation?—Ah! If I tell you all, you will know presently. (Laughter.)

You say the Duke in 1864 had a nose like yours had been?—Yes, but not as bad as mine.

Still, so clear that no one could fail to see it?—It was a thorough disfigurement.

Did you gather that Mr. Morell Mackenzie had already been in attendance on the Duke when you called upon him?—I don't think so.

Then you wish me to believe that Mr. Morell Mackenzie introduced you to the Duke, before he had been acting as the Duke's medical adviser?—I don't know.

At this stage the court adjourned until Friday next.

LUSITANIA'S RACE.

New record in the teeth of a gale.

New York, Nov. 8.

The Lusitania to-day completed her third record west bound trip across the Atlantic. The gigantic liner presented a most imposing spectacle as, bathed in brilliant sunshine, she swung majestically into dock, where, in addition to the usual crowd of sightseers, a small group of Treasury officials was anxiously awaiting the unloading of her £2,400,000 of bullion.

With the aid of powerful binoculars, we could just discern evidence in the shape of five broken windows of the navigating bridge, of the terrific storm through which the vessel passed yesterday.

Captain Watts, with whom at a later hour I succeeded in snatching a few minutes' conversation, described the gale as one of the most furious in his experience.

"We caught the full strength of it," he said, "otherwise we should have beaten our last record by two hours instead of one. The seas kept growing through the afternoon, and at five o'clock a huge wave thirty feet high caught the vessel at a disadvantage when her head was down. The impact was tremendous. The water came rushing up the bridge inflicting the damage which you observe."

First Officer Mellen was cut about the hands by flying glass, while a seaman was thrown down and stunned. The giant waves proved that the sea had no favourite. The biggest ship afloat quivered from stem to stern, and suffered considerable damage to its crockeryware.

The din was increased by the sounding of her huge siren, causing scores of passenger to rush to the deck in alarm. The unhearthly noise was due to a freak of the sea, which, descending in a vast mass on the wires controlling the siren, set that instrument shrieking at full power. "It seemed," one officer observed, "as though the ship were in pain, and crying out, 'That hurts,'"

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL'S PLANS.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who, with Miss Julia Marlowe and her little dog "Nanky Pool" was among the passengers, observed when she reached her rooms in the Plaza Hotel, that the storm was even more terrible than the ordeal to which she had to submit at the hands of the American reporters. She is to appear next week in a series of her best-known roles at the Lyceum Theatre, but the chief object of her visit is to arrange for the construction of a new theatre in New York, which she will manage according to her own ideas; acting the leading roles herself, helped by an English company.

Mrs. Campbell says she believes serious plays receive better encouragement in this country than in England, and, therefore, she is anxious to test her ability as an actress manager. The statement which appears in to-night's newspapers that she is immediately to lease a theatre is, however, erroneous, for I am informed that her plan, if it reaches fruition, will not in any case be put into execution till next year.

Among the Lusitania's other passengers was Mr. John G. Dunlop a representative of the builders of the ship who believed that but for the gale the Lusitania would have made an average speed of 24 1/2 knots and earned the Government subsidy. As it was her speed was 24 1/4 knots.

618 KNOTS IN A DAY.

The Cunard Line announces that the time of the voyage was 4 days 18 hours 40 minutes an hour and twelve minutes less than the Lusitania's previous record. For the four clear days at sea the runs were 606,616,618 and 610, knots, and the average speed throughout was 24·25 knots. The run of 618 knots is a new record, the Lusitania's previous best being 617.

The Canadian and Pacific liner Empress of Ireland reached Liverpool to-night, having steamed from Cape Race to Tory Island Donegal in 3 days 22 hours 15 minutes.

A DOCTOR TALKS.

Whenever we are suffering from any trouble or illness, it is surprising to find how many of our neighbours have suffered in the same way. If also we hear from neighbours how they were able to overcome their troubles, we determine to follow the course which they pursued so successfully. Better still when a doctor tells us of a medicine that will cure us:

Dr. Jadowli Tricumjee, Lecturer and Professor of Aryan Medical School of Bombay, Dispensary, Bazaar Gate St., Fort, when questioned regarding Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, picked up a piece of paper and wrote:—"This is to certify that I have treated some of my patients who were afflicted with backache and kidney disease, with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and all of them were cured after a short time by the use of these Pills. I give this testimonial with great pleasure."

The danger of kindey disease is that it frequently comes on so quietly that the cause of the trouble is not suspected, the patient suffering from headache, nervousness, heart trouble, sleeplessness, dizziness, lack of ambition, &c., all of which are symptoms of kidney disease, just as much as backache, dropsy, urinary, and rheumatic troubles. The cure these by removing the cause—Kidney disease.

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INDIAN UNREST.

Lord Curzon's Vigorous Reply to Critics.

"FEEDING RACIAL FIRES."

The following correspondence has appeared in the Home Press:—

To the Editor of the "Daily Chronicle."

Sir,—I have received the accompanying letter from Lord Curzon regarding an interview published in the "Daily News" of October 24 to which I called his lordship's attention. The interview was headed: "A voice from India. What the trouble is about," and set forth the views of a Bengali gentleman styling himself a moderate in Indian politics. I leave your readers to judge of the suitability of this designation by quoting the following passages from the interview: In answer to the question put by the interviewer: "What is the root of the evil?" the Bengali gentleman proceeded to deliver himself thus:—

"The Curzon policy of driving the vedge between Hindoo and Mohammedan. Lord Curzon apparently took the Vambery view that India could only be held on the basis of racial animosity. He feared that a rapprochement between Hindoo and Mohammedan would be fatal, and underneath the fierce antagonism there was developing a sort of political unity. Common citizenship would have been the growth of centuries but it would have come. The whole Curzon official attitude is directed to feeding the racial fires. That is the reason for the partition of Bengal—to carve a Mohammedan State out of one which as a whole was Hindoo; to set up in Dacca a rival Mohammedan centre to the Hindoo centre of Calcutta. The idea runs through all the Curzon tradition. Foster Mohammedanism at the expense of Hindooism. Where Mohammedanism is weak the rights of the minority must be sustained; where it is strong the rule of the majority must prevail."

A friend of mine at Lucknow, a barrister who was at Cambridge with me and who is himself a Mohammedan, told me that Mohammedans there who chance to be friendly with Hindoos have been called upon by officials for an explanation of the friendship. Is not that deplorable? To keep alive instead of to obliterate the racial feud.

"And last year when the Indian Congress was held, a rival conference was arranged at Dacca to draw away Mohammedans who are in sympathy with the Congress."

WHAT "SWADESHI" MEANS.

"And the Swadeshi movement?"

"It sprang out of the partition of Bengal; but though political in its origin it is essentially social and economic. We cannot regenerate our people without industry. Under the influence of that movement 50,000 people have gone back to hand-loom weaving. The cloth is ten per cent. dearer than Manchester goods, but it last longer. The movement is growing everywhere and I am all in favour of it. Why should we not supply our own wants? It is one of our complaints against Lord Curzon that he did nothing for the technical education of our people. We wanted him to spend the money raised for the Victoria memorial, whose foundations are sinking, in a great scheme of technical education. Why should India have no hope of industrial independence to mitigate its poverty? That is the aspiration which is the real bedrock of the Swadeshi cause."

"Does it operate in many things?"

"In everything. I was going by steam-boat on day last summer and called the steward for a cup of tea. He brought it. A young Hindoo came to me and said, 'You are not drinking that tea?' I said. 'But it is Indian.' 'Yes, but that sugar is English.' 'But I don't drink tea without sugar, I said. 'We are prepared for that,' he said, 'here is Indian sugar,' and he produced it forthwith. That is the spirit of the movement. We are kept poor and dependent; we are without technical education and industry; we will created our own industries out of our own personal sacrifices. Do you blame us? There is no disloyalty to British rule in that; but there is loyalty to India."

THE INFLUENCE OF JAPAN.

"It is said that this unrest springs from the triumph of Japan."

"The triumph of Japan has undoubtedly made a profound impression throughout the East. As Okakura says, 'we have destroyed the hypnotism of colour.' India feels that. But do you not misunderstand. We do not love Japan. We know her boundless aims. Okakura said long ago, 'We have our plans. We shall fight Russia and crush her; we shall then educate China, and afterwards we shall drive the Western bandits beyond the Mediterranean.' She has done the first, she is now engaged on the second part of her programme. But we do not want to fall into the hands of Japan. We prefer Britain, because British rule is always external rule. You are a small alien governing class. But Japanese rule would mean that we should be absorbed, permeated, overrun by Japan. No, do not mistake our feeling towards Japan."

LAJPUT RAI.

"What do you ask from us?"

"We ask for a more sympathetic attitude towards our legitimate ideals. We ask you not to confound those ideals with aims of violent extremists. Take the deportation of Lajput Rai. India has no nobler son than that man. No evidence of disloyalty has been brought against him, for none exists. He is, as I am all for British control; but he is devoted, under that control, to the regeneration of India. His life is a story of splendid self sacrifice. He is a barrister who, having made a sufficiency, now never appears for money—only for the poor and the just cause. Why does England dishonour itself by allowing an ignorant officialism to outlaw such a man? Do you want to spread unrest? Do you want to destroy our confidence in British impartiality and justice?

"WHAT WE ASK."

Then we ask for the separation of the judiciary and the executive. That is the root of most of the evils. We cannot get impartial justice with a system under which the head of the police is also the collector of the district and the chief magistrate. We want the magistracy free from the civil executive. What would you think if your chief constables were the magistrates also? We have entire confidence in the High Court but none in the magisterial system. The High Court is independent of the executive which for that reason fears and dislikes it. We are going to the High Court with an appeal against the executive in respect of the suppression of the right of public meeting, and we have sufficient confidence in the High Court to believe we shall win. Confidence in the administration of British justice has been the root of our faith in your country. We want that restored by the separation of the executive and the magistracy.

"And we want to see the whole Curzon tradition abandoned—the cultivation of the racial feud and the contemptuous aloofness of the official attitude."

"Lord Minto?"

"He is better. He is an amiable man. When Mr. Gokhale and I had an interview with him the official who introduced us said at the end, 'Well, this interview would have been impossible under your predecessor.'"

"Was a man like Mr. Gokhale not received by Lord Curzon?"

"Never. He was a mere native—a schoolmaster"—with a smile of quiet scorn. "The Curzon view is that we are children, not fit for technical education, but to be impressed by circuses. That is the evil of the official attitude generally. It is aloof and contemptuous. It is not so in Calcutta so much for there the British commercial class saves the situation. It comes into contact with us and depends on us."

"For the rest?"

"There is the salt tax, which is cruel burden. Imagine—if you can imagine poverty so dire—that your poor people by the Thames were prohibited from collecting a little salt from its waters for their own use. Conceive the physical mischief wrought by this check in use of a necessary commodity. Then we ask that the elections to our municipal and local boards should be real, and not subject to official veto. We ask for an officialism that shall understand the people it governs, and sympathise with its legitimate aspirations, and, above all, should not foster racial hatreds. It should know neither Hindoo nor Mohammedan—only Indians.

"A little sympathy—a little understanding—that is wanted to restore all our confidence in British rule, and to enable us to hold in check the irresponsible extremists to whom the Curzon policy has given vitality."

VICEROY'S REPORT.

To the Editor of the "Daily Chronicle."

Dear Sir,—The statements in the "Daily News" to which you call

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

KING OF THE KING OF KINGS.

History in the making, as it is discovered piecemeal to the world, can never manifest its romance to contemporaries; any more than the thousand and one separate parts of a great machine can reveal the potentialities of the completed whole to the man who examines here a cog, there a lever. It is difficult, then, for us to realise the significance of the change which is coming over Persia. Here is a people given popular government by a Court, the character of whose rule has not hitherto varied from that with which Scriptural writings make us familiar. After thousands of years the relations between sovereign and pepole have been changed. The Shah, King of Kings lord of the lives and property of his subjects, bows to the will of his people. They create a Parliament, and that Parliament dictates the terms upon which the country shall be governed, and selects the men who shall be responsible. It is rapid, breathless work. The Emperor of Japan reformed the system of government obtaining in his land, then gave his people a Constitution. China may do the same; Russia makes pretence at the like course. Persia gets her Constitution as a preliminary to reform.

WESTERNISING THE EAST.

The Shah is attempting that which all his predecessors have declared impossible. Again and again British Ambassadors have endeavoured to explain to Persian rulers the advantges of a Constitution similar to our own. An enlightened and well-meaning Shah, to whose Court Sir Harford Jones was accredited, patiently heard the Ambassador expound the merits of our system of government. But it would not answer. "I can easily conceive," said the Shah, "how a country under such regulations as you state England to be may do all you say; but I have no idea, if I were to attempt to-morrow to do such things here, how we should all live, or how there would be any government at all. Supposing I were to call a Parliament at Teheran and deliver up to it the whole power of taxation—I should never get a penny, for no Persian parts from his money unless he is obliged. More than that, the khans (nobles) would be for making the buckalls (burgesses) pay all, and the buckalls would be for doing the same by the khans. It must take a long time to make such a Government and such a people as yours. Our Government is simple, and the people know all about it in a day. Our laws, being much simpler than yours, are better." It remains to be seen whether the Western, and more complicated, system will work out as its advocates hope, or as its royal critic feared.

ANNO DOMINI £. s. d.

There is a dispute over two methods of calculating the wealth of the Universities. One is to take simply the sum of which the University alone stands possessed, and ignore the existence of the Colleges; the other is to count the riches of the Colleges, add it to that of the University, and give the total as the sum of University moneys. They are not all financial experts who rule the destinies of the Universities. Cecil Rhodes declared in his will that "they are like children as to financial matters." It is said that in framing that clause he had in mind an incident of his own days of Oxford. Keble, who had a soul above, figures, though he was Bursar of Oriel, discovered to his horror that the accounts of his college were nearly £2,000 on the wrong side. Vainly did the learned and pious men of Oriel seek a solution of the mystery. Finally expert aid was summoned, when it was immediately apparent that Keble, in casting up a column, had added the year to Oriel's debts!

ITINERANT LADY DENTISTS.

When a volunteer for the war was rejected because he had a hollow tooth, he indignantly protested that he wanted only to kill the Boers, not to eat them. A good many more volunteers must fail to pass into the Army where the condition of their teeth is the determining factor. Particularly is that the case with the villagers. The average man in the country is miles from a dentist's chair. A country child hardly ever has its teeth attended to by an expert. When the dentist is sought it is on some market day at the nearest town, when a raging toothache has driven the sufferer nearly mad. The problem has been solved, however, for one rural district. Two young ladies have set up in business as travelling dentists. Carrying their instruments with them, they go from house to house, and from village to village, drawing or stopping the teeth of all who are willing to receive attention. How it pays them does not appear, but they are rapidly making a practice.

THE BREATH OF LIFE.

A correct method of breathing, we are now told, is the cure for consumption—not high feeding at sanatoria. What is proper breathing? The Army thought it knew, and throw out its chest and depressed its waistbelt for all it was worth; yet a little while ago it was informed that this method of respiration had render it seriously "indisposed." If we could only find the happy medium and the right quality of air, we might all become physical paragons. An American college professor, after years of study, announces that deep breathing is the cure for baldness. Under the old style, he says, we inhable insufficient quantities of air, with the result the skull underlying the hair is starved. By breathing like a horse we may in a week drive dull dandruff away, and, six months later, glory in the locks of a Samson.

THE THIRD TERM.

Seeing that the question as to whether or not Mr. Roosevelt should accept nomination for a third term as President of the United States causes columns of discussion to appear in the English Press, we may well realise that the subject proves one of engrossing importance for his own people. That the possibility of his again standing should be discussed at all brings home to the mind more than anything else could the fact that there is nothing in the Constitution of the American Republic to prevent his being President for a third or a thirteenth time. Washington retired after his second term, so every one of his successors, after re-election, has done the same. But many people in America feel towards Mr. Roosevelt as they felt towards Abraham Lincoln. "We in Buffalo, said a man at a Presidential reception, "we in Buffalo put our trust in God and Abraham Lincoln." "Well, my friend," answered the President, as he passed his visitor on, "you are more than half right."

PRECEDENT'S SECRET.

As every child knows, Washington's army would have made him King of the land which he had snatched from the sovereignty of Britain. Few people are aware, however, of what lay behind his refusal to accept a third nomination for the Presidency. That, according to Senator Hale, was because he felt convinced that he could not carry the State of Virginia. The votes of the other States would unquestionably have been in his favour, but he would have felt very badly the want of confidence implied in the failure of his "own country"—as he had been accustomed to describe Virginia—to vote for him. "It is certain," says Mr. Hale, "that as late as September 1796—the year in which John Adams was chosen President—neither Adams nor Washington himself knew whether the latter would serve a third time as President."

PROSPERITY'S BANE.

Lord Lytton puts in an interesting form an ancient truth when he states that nations decline from greatness if they have not men of commanding abilities to lead them. Bolivia sprang up at the behest of the man from whom it derived its name; the new Mexico has come into being, moulded by the powerful hands of Diaz, as Germany became a nation under Bismarck. There are in the men of most generations all the potentialities of greatness. But habits of men change. The fourteenth Earl of Derby, who knew men and affairs as well as most men, once put the case of his day in this manner: "We are grown too rich"—he was referring to our great landowners. "Our private business takes up too much of our time. We cannot stay longer, as our forefathers did, take long journeys abroad and study the affairs of the Continent, and then, like them, devote ourselves to the State." Would that charge hold good to-day? Men, when they have made their fortunes, embark upon steamcraft; men born to great possessions will be found, with notable exceptions, studiously minding their own business—though they find it got impossible to travel long on the Continent.

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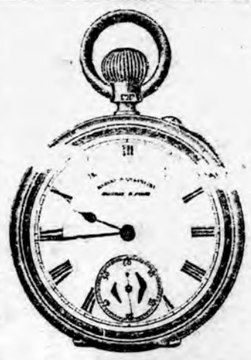

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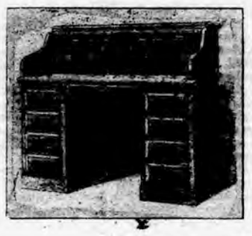

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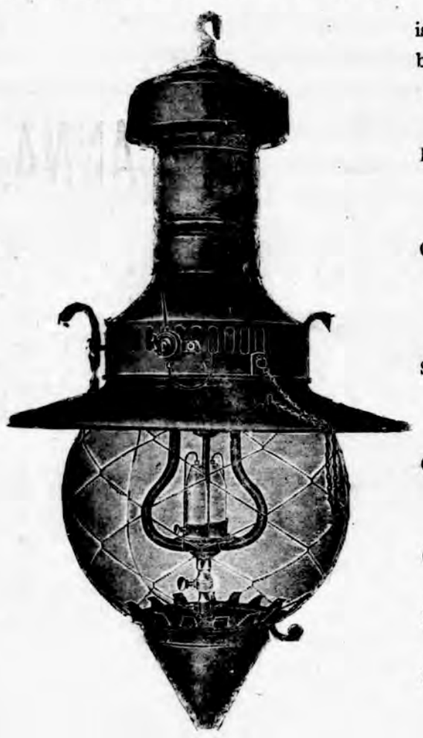

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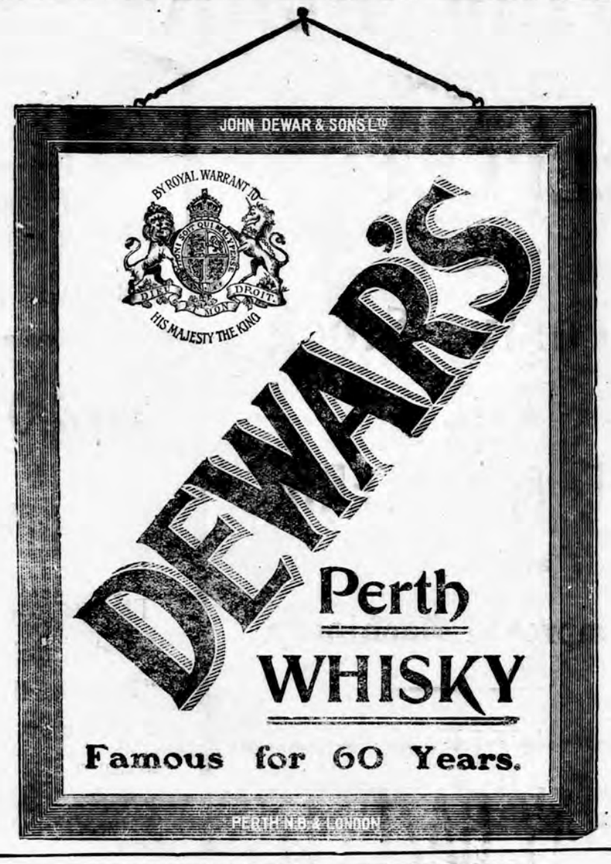

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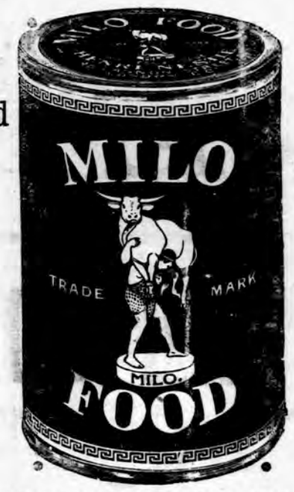

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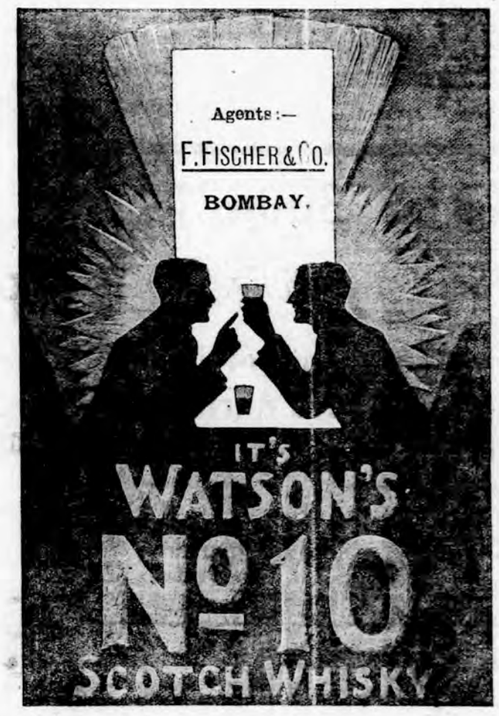

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